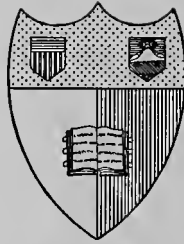


History of Rochester

Butler and May



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THE
SEMI-CENTENNIAL
SOUVENIR
AND
CHRONOLOGICAL
HISTORY
OF
ROCHESTER.

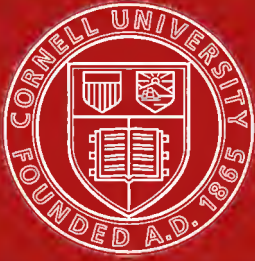
❖1868.❖

❖1884.❖

THE DRY GOODS BUSINESS.

A writer who recently visited the places of interest in Rochester stated that in his opinion the Dry Goods House of **SIBLEY, LINDSAY & CURR** held the same relation to other Dry Goods Houses in this city as Powers' Art Gallery did to other art galleries. While this opinion may not be ~~exactly~~ correct, it is true that no one gets a correct idea of the dry goods business of Rochester until he has looked through the five stories and basements of this house.

Messrs. SIBLEY, LINDSAY & CURR commenced business in Rochester in March, 1868, and have since gradually increased their business both at wholesale and retail. They have had the largest retail business in Rochester since 1876, and the largest importing and jobbing business since 1881. In December, 1880, Messrs. Sibley & Lindsay purchased the property known as the Osborn House, corner Main, St. Paul and Division streets, and in 1883 connected a portion of the building with their Main street stores, making one of the largest and finest houses for the dry goods business in the United States.



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THE
SEMI-CENTENNIAL
SOUVENIR.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE GREAT CELEBRATION,
JUNE 9TH AND 10TH,
1884.

TOGETHER WITH A
CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY
OF ROCHESTER, N. Y.

BY
WILLIAM MILL BUTLER, AND GEORGE S. CRITTENDEN,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.:
POST-EXPRESS PRINTING COMPANY.
1884.

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W. M. BUTLER AND G. S. CRITTENDEN.

THE SEMI-CENTENNIAL SOUVENIR.

By Way of Introduction.

The aim of the editors of this little work is not only to present, in convenient chronological form, a history of Rochester from the earliest times to the present day, but to perpetuate a full and faithful account of the semi-centennial celebration, the details of which are necessarily excluded from the elaborate new histories of the city. It may not be amiss to state here that the subject of a proper observance of the fiftieth anniversary of the Flower City's birth was first suggested by D. M. Dewey to Edward Angevine, a veteran journalist on the POST-EXPRESS staff, and Mr. Angevine accordingly began the agitation in the columns of the paper on the 18th day of June, 1883, his article containing, besides a large amount of historical matter pertinent to the occasion, the following suggestions: "There is no good reason, it seems to the POST-EXPRESS, why this semi-centennial birthday of the Flower City should not be appropriately celebrated by her sons and daughters. It is now none too early to begin to make arrangements, for there is much to be done in the way of preparation for the event. Nothing should be done half-heartedly; no effort should be spared to make the occasion the grandest yet observed in the beautiful city, which has so rapidly and solidly grown up around the Falls of the Genesee. The City of Rochester celebrated the municipal incorporation of the youthful town with the firing of cannon and the ringing of the City Hall bell afterwards for many years hanging in the cupola of the Court House, and the people made merry over the birth of the city. And now that Rochester has lived for half a century let there be another celebration, when the old bell shall again ring out; again let cannon voice the people's joy and thanks; let there be speech-making, and processions, and fire-works; let us eat, drink and be merry, for Rochester has now become one of the most important provincial cities of our land. Let the citizens of 1834 living with us now—there are very few of them to be sure—be given the prominent places in the celebration, if they be spared until that time, and let them be honored, for they have been the witnesses of the growth of Rochester from a city of twelve thousand inhabitants to the fourth municipality of the Empire State. Everyone should join in this movement; the aged citizen who helped to clear the fields where now stand stately edifices and where are located broad streets; the child, who may live to witness Rochester's centennial celebration; the business man and the capitalist, the hanker and the laborer, all should join in the effort to make next year memorable in the

history of Rochester. Hon. Cornelius R. Parsons and the Aldermen who compose the Common Council should at once take the initiative in this matter. Let them invite aid and counsel, resting assured that they have the approval of all the people."

The POST-EXPRESS of the same day contained an editorial advocating the proper celebration of the anniversary and urging that a meeting of the citizens be called without delay and the preliminary steps taken.

The idea of a semi-centennial celebration must have occurred to several minds at about the same time, for on June 19th, the next (special) meeting of the Common Council, the President, M. Barron, in the chair, the following communication from the Mayor (dated June 16th) was presented:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 16, 1883. }

To the Members of the Common Council of the City of Rochester.

GENTLEMEN: On the 28th day of April, 1834, the legislature of this state passed an act incorporating the city of Rochester, and the same provided that on the first Monday of June following, certain city officers should be elected. The board of trustees of the village, at a meeting convened on the 20th day of May, in that year, adopted the following:

"Resolved, That notice be given of the city election for the first Monday of June next; that the election be held at the places in the several wards hereinafter designated, and that the persons hereinafter named be inspectors of elections for the said wards, respectively."

It may be of interest for me to state that the polling places were fixed as follows:

First ward—Mansion House.

Second ward—Allen's Inn, corner Brown and State streets.

Third ward—Rochester house.

Fourth ward—Genesee house, corner St. Paul and Court streets.

Fifth ward—Blossom's tavern.

On the 3d day of June, 1834, the board of trustees again assembled and the following action was taken:

The clerk produced the statements of election. The trustees proceeded to examine and calculate the same, and therefore made and signed a statement of the result of the said election held in the city of Rochester, certifying who were elected to the several offices of the said city. It was also ordered that the statements be filed with the county clerk; that he record the same, and that they be also published in the two daily papers of the city. The board then adjourned, sine die."

The act of incorporation further provided, that the board of aldermen should meet at the court house at 12 o'clock m. on the 9th day of June, of that year, for the purpose of electing a Mayor and a Clerk of the city. This was complied with. Nine of the ten members were present. Johnathan Child was elected Mayor, and John C. Nash, Clerk. Ald. Brooks presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That Jonathan Child, having received eight of the nine votes given by the members of the common council present, is duly elected to the office of Mayor of the city of Rochester, and that Aids. Backus and Kempshall be a committee to wait upon him and notify him of his election. The committee appointed to wait upon the Mayor elect having returned, reported that he accepted said office."

My object in calling your attention to the date of the city's incorporation, and the subsequent action of the village trustees and the newly elected aldermen, is to direct it to the fact that our first semi-centennial anniversary is rapidly approaching, and that the people of Rochester should join with its officials in a proper observance of the interesting event; and while the same is nearly a year hence, it is none too early to begin to consider what might appropriately be done to make the day a memorable one in the history of Rochester. I therefore suggest that a committee of your honorable board and a committee of citizens (both forming a joint committee) be appointed, to take the matter into consideration and in due time make its report.

CORNELIUS R. PARSONS,

Mayor.

The communication was ordered received, filed and published and the following resolution offered by Alderman Hinds, was adopted:

Resolved, That the president of the board be, and he is hereby requested to appoint a committee of five members of the common council and six citizens of Rochester to consider the propriety of celebrating the semi-centennial anniversary of the city of Rochester, said committee to report its conclusions to this board at its earliest convenience.

The committee as finally announced by the President was: Aldermen Hinds, Watson, Strouss, Rice, Southard and Barron and Hon. C. R. Parsons, Patrick Barry, D. W. Powers, Gilman H. Perkins, H. H. Warner, William Purcell, and Charles E. Fitch. At the regular meeting on Tuesday evening, June 26th, on motion of Alderman Felsinger fourteen additional names were added to the committee, as follows: John H. Rochester, Col. H. S. Greenleaf, D. T. Hunt, S. H. Lowe, Frederick Cook, Mathias Kondolf, George A. Benton, Joseph W. Rosenthal, Charles S. Baker, James E. Booth, James O. Howard, Henry S. Hebard, David Healy and H. Austin Brewster.

At the first meeting of the general committee, Oct. 26, 1883, Mayor Parsons was elected chairman and Major Benton secretary, and the following sub-committee appointed "to report a plan of the proper manner and means of the celebration:" Mayor Parsons, Aldermen Barron, Rice and Watson, and Messrs. Fitch, Perkins, Cook, Rosenthal and Benton. This committee at the next meeting, Dec. 7, 1883, reported the plan substantially as subsequently carried out. A discussion was caused by a proposition to raise by taxation \$10,000 to defray the expenses of the celebration. A motion to raise the funds by subscription was carried by a vote of 11 to 8. At the same meeting Messrs. Lowe, Barron, Perkins, Warner, Hebard, Brewster and Kondolf, with Mayor Parsons added as chairman, were appointed a committee on Ways and Means, and Patrick Barry was elected treasurer of the general committee. At the third meeting of the latter committee, the following committees were announced:

On Invitation and Printing—Messrs. Lowe, Powers, Cook, Hebard and Brewster.

On Reception and Entertainment—Messrs. Barron, Booth, Hunt, Fitch and Hinds.

On Procession—Messrs. Warner, Rosenthal, Kondolf, Purcell and Greenleaf.

On Fireworks and Illumination—Messrs. Watson, Rice, Strouss, Howard and Healy.

On Literary Exercises—Messrs. Rochester, Barry, Perkins, Baker and Southard.

The chairman and secretary of the general committee were added to each of the sub-committees, and the committee on reception and entertainment subsequently added to its members the following named gentlemen: Jacob Howe, jr., H. H. Pryor, Alfred Ely, A. K. Howe, H. Michaels, Abram Stern, Judge J. S. Morgan, J. W. Martin, W. Duffy, C. S. Ellis, J. A. Felsinger, W. C. Barry, Wm. F. Kohlmetz, Wm. Aikenhead, H. F. Huntington, John Fahy.

The following named gentlemen were added to the committee on Ways and Means: Messrs. Hunt, Rochester, Fitch and Rosenthal. Subscriptions amounting to \$4,000 were reported. Additional subscriptions amounting to \$2,640 were reported at the meeting of April 25th, and among the reports of the sub-committees made at the next meeting, May 19, that of the procession committee, stated that Colonel John A. Reynolds had been selected as grand marshal of the procession, with power to appoint assistant marshals and aids. Major Benton was given charge of the music and display of bands. Additional subscriptions amounting to \$560 were reported, making the amount reported to date \$7,200. To this sum \$300 was subsequently added. The final meeting of the committee was held June 6th.

Rochester's Semi-Centennial Celebration.

The hour of 12 o'clock noon of Monday, June 9th, 1884, was ushered in with a terrible clangor on the City Hall fire-bell. Its brazen mouth, at each stroke of the hammer, sent forth the hoarsely exultant announcement,—the semi-centennial celebration of Rochester is at hand. In a few seconds the fog-horn on Kimball's factory lent its deep bass voice to the din, the artillery* on Court Street bridge began its still deeper uproar to the occasion, and then all the bells and whistles in the city took up the hue and cry, and until four minutes past one o'clock pandemonium reigned. Mingled with the harsher sounds, were the sweet chimes of St. Peter's Presbyterian church, upon which the following programme was rendered:

*Owing to the disbandment of all the militia except the eighth separate company, Rochester had no artillery of her own to use in the celebration, unless it were the old army relic in possession of Reynolds' Battery. Mayor Parsons had therefore secured two brass Napoleon 12-pounders from the state arsenal in New York city for the occasion. One of these in charge of a squad of veteran artillery officers, headed by Col. Joseph Erbelding, provided the salute of twenty-five rounds from the Court street bridge, at noon and night on Monday, and in the morning, at noon and at night on Tuesday; the other in charge of Battery L, First New York Light Artillery, Col. Gilbert H. Reynolds commanding, gave a series of similar salutes at Falls Field.

- 1—Rochester Semi-Centennial March (new) E. H. Sherwood
- 2—Our Flag is There.
- 3—Hail Columbia.
- 4—Independence Day.
- 5—"Oh, freedom now through blood and strife,"
"Beautiful streamer now dear to me."
- 6—"We Love the Heroes of Our Land".....
"Brave hearts that conquered though they
died."
- 7—Russian National Hymn.
- 8—America
"My country 'tis of thee," etc.
- 9—Marching Song.
- 10—God bless our Native Land.
"Blessed is the Nation where God is the Lord."

The proclamation of the Mayor,* issued some time previously, calling upon the citizens to heartily participate in the festivities was hardly needed to kindle the enthusiasm of the people, for at the hour above mentioned, despite the threatening aspect of the sky and the patter of big drops of rain on the walks, the scene everywhere was an animated one. Thousands had come in from the country on the morning tains to see the sights. The city was decked out in extra holiday attire. The prominent buildings were almost covered with flags and bunting, and the stores, workshops and

* It was as follows:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
ROCHESTER, May 28, 1884. }

To the Citizens of Rochester:

The committee in charge of the semi-centennial celebration of our city has adopted a programme extending from noon, June 9th, to and including the evening of June 10th. It has been appropriately determined that this shall be a celebration of the city by her people, and I trust that every citizen will actively participate in the festivities of the occasion. There are those among us who remember the hamlet of Rochester, and who have seen a great and prosperous city grow up around them, and flour and flowers have extended her name and fame everywhere. Thousands of willing hands and millions of capital are constantly employed. Education and the arts have not been neglected, and here are our homes and firesides. Our children will carry forward the municipal inheritance we leave them, and some will fifty years hence join in the celebration of the centennial.

Truly we have cause for gratitude. I therefore respectfully recommend that our citizens on Sunday, June 8, 1884, at their several places of public worship, and in such manner as the respective pastors shall deem appropriate, unite in thanksgiving to God for his abiding goodness to our fair city, and upon the following Monday and Tuesday, (June 9th and 10th,) heartily join in the celebration of our common home. Every interest (manufacturing, business and labor,) can make such a display in the procession as will surprise even those who deem themselves cognizant of their magnitude. All organizations of the city are actively preparing to parade. Let every factory, store and dwelling be decorated, and on the evening of the 10th illuminated.

Let us vie with each other in making the celebration so successful in all its features that it shall be excelled only when the centennial of the city of Rochester shall be commemorated.

CORNELIUS R. PARSONS, Mayor.

In accordance with one of the suggestions, Sunday services were held as follows: At the Brick Church, Rev. Dr. Shaw preached from Zachariah viii, 4 and 5, in the morning, and gave a description of Rochester as imagined by him in 1784. Then people will have learned to respect the laws of health; the city's debt will have been paid, the

private residences were generally decorated. The merchants of the East Side had erected a handsome evergreen arch across Main street near St. Paul. Many of the merchants had secured as special attractions for their show windows historical relics of various kinds.* It was announced that the general committee of arrangements had succeeded in collecting fully \$8,000 from patriotic citizens to defray the expenses of the two days' municipal merry-making.

officials will be honest and taxes low; there will be less attention given by newspapers to prize fights, cocking mains and dog fights, and there will be no buying or selling of votes. At the First Presbyterian Church, in the morning, Rev. Dr. Tryon Edwards repeated the sermon which he had delivered fifty years ago, when he was installed as a pastor. In the evening Rev. F. DeW. Ward, of Genesee, gave the same sermon he had preached in the First church upon the day of his ordination, June 8, 1834. At St. Luke's, Rev. Dr. Anstice preached upon the development of the churches in Rochester during the past fifty years. At St. Mary's Catholic Church, Rev. Father Stewart, gave the history of the parish which was founded in the same year the city was incorporated. At St. Peter's Rev. Dr. Riggs in the morning spoke of "the secret of a city's real prosperity" and semi-centennial sermons were also preached by Rev. Dr. Saxe at the First Universalist Church, Rev. Mr. Fisher at the Second Universalist Church, and Rev. Myron Adams at Plymouth Church; Rev. Dr. Landsberg had on the day previous delivered an address on the semi-centennial at Berith Kodesh Temple. On Monday and Tuesday mornings special thanksgiving mass in commemoration of the semi-centennial was celebrated at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

*A notable exhibition of this kind was contained in the window of a firm at No. 22 East Main street (in the Arcade building). It consisted of the following: The desk used by Abenard Reynolds as the first depository of mail matter received in 1813, when it occupied the identical spot where it was placed in the window; the original tin paper cutter and sand box used by Mr. Reynolds; many of his old post-office documents, dating from 1813 to 1827; a piece of the first plank house erected by Abenard Reynolds in 1812; a branch from a tree that stood on the four corners in 1812; the vertebra of a rattlesnake taken from a ledge of rock, corner of Exchange and Main streets, in 1812; the antler of a deer killed on the same spot in 1812; a spinning jenny, brought to Rochester in 1817; a fire bucket used by J. C. Beebe, in 1825; a picture of the Genesee Falls, painted by G. W. Robinson, in 1833; an oil portrait of Jonathan Child, the first Mayor, painted from life, in 1853; views of the great flood of 1865; a drawing of the house built by Enos Stone in 1810; flowers taken from the grave of Sam Patch, at Charlotte; an engraving of the Genesee Falls in 1834; a life size portrait of Mayor Parsons; a picture of Alida Mabee Griffin, who came to the town of Boyle (now called Pittsford), in 1798; a picture of Mrs. Huldah Griffin Foster, born in Pittsford, 1803; a picture of Jonathan Foster, who came to Rochester in 1825; and a skull supposed to be the remains of a mound-builder, found in the mounds at Brewer's landing.

The Literary Exercises.

While the vast throng of people was waiting for the literary exercises to begin in the City Hall, the Fifth-fourth Regiment Band gave an open air concert to the delight of all, rendering the following programme:

Rochester Semi-Centennial March. E. H. Sherwood
 Selections from Beggar Student. Millocker
 National Potpourri. Heinecke
 My Queen Waltz. Bucalossi
 Grand March. Conrada

The 2,000 free tickets issued for the admission of the public to the literary exercises were all taken within a few hours after they were offered, those applying first being served first. When 2 o'clock, the hour for the commencement of the exercises, had arrived, the vast hall was crowded almost to suffocation and hundreds who did not have tickets had to be turned away.* The interior of the hall had been decorated in a most gorgeous manner, under the supervision of James Field. In the rear of the stage was a large shield, upon which rested the golden figure of an American eagle. The national colors and flags of all nations abounded everywhere. The officers who had been selected for the occasion were:

President—Hon. Cornelius R. Parsons.

Vice-Presidents—Ex-Mayors C. J. Hayden, John Lutes, N. C. Bradstreet, George G. Clarkson, D. Clarkson, D. D. T. Moore, C. W. Briggs, Michael Filon, Henry L. Fish, N. E. Paine, and James Brackett; Messrs. James S. Stone and M. F. Reynolds and the following old citizens, most of whom voted at the election in 1834:

Aling, David C.
 Aling, Stephen Y.
 Aling, William
 Aling, Lewis H.
 Aling, John
 Andrews, Julius T.
 Arnold, George
 Andrews, Adna G.
 Anderson, Jacob
 Arnold, W. E.
 Baker, Benjamin M.
 Bacon, William B.
 Bartholick, Dr. H. A.
 Bell, Jacob D.
 Beamish, Samuel
 Bradshaw, George
 Buckland, A. B.
 Bryan, Elisha W.
 Rush, John F.
 Brewster, Edward
 Boardman, Silas
 Boorman, Robert M.
 Burleigh, George W.
 Chapin, Louis
 Carter, Giles
 Church, Sidney
 Chapman, Timothy
 Cochrane, Joseph
 Cram, Ambrose
 Clague, Daniel
 Comens, Carlos
 Davis, Hiram
 Densmore, R.
 Dart, John
 Dickey, Rev. David
 Evans, Evan
 Fisher, George W.
 Fenn, H. C.
 Gould, George
 Grover, Elihu H.
 Gorton, John
 Haight, Isaac
 Hanford, William I.
 Howard, Elijah
 Howe, Jacob
 Howell, Richard
 Harrie, Orrin
 Haines, Isaac T.
 Gilman, James
 Graves, John W.

Hatch, J. W.
 Husbands, J. D.
 Huntington, Elton
 Hull, J. O.
 Judson, Junius
 Jones, James
 Kirley, Philip
 Leavenworth, Gideon
 Leonard, Frank
 Loomis, Isaac
 Leap, Benjamin
 Lear, Isaac
 Moore, William H.
 Moses, Schuyler
 Monlson, Samuel
 McKibben, John
 McFarlin, Benjamin
 Madden, Garrett A.
 Newell, A. C.
 O'Reilly, Henry
 Osburn, Nehemiah
 Perrin, Darius
 Patterson, Thomas J.
 Pone, Joseph
 Quinn, John
 Rochester, H. E.
 Riley, General A. W.
 Robertson, B. P.
 Southwick, J. M.
 Stone, Eben H.
 Sage, Nelson
 Stone, Joseph
 Strong, Alvah
 Seward, Jason W.
 Stevens, John C.
 Shields, Robert
 Sherman, H. B.
 Smith, Carlos
 Stone, James S.
 St. John, C. M.
 Talmage, Joseph A.
 Thomas, William H.
 Tracy, Jeremiah
 Winslow, J. M.
 Ward, H. M.
 Warner, Matthew G.
 Wimbles, George
 Walker, Albert
 Wegman, John
 Witherspoon, Samuel F.

*The ushers for the occasion were: C. J. Robinson, C. E. Crouch, C. E. Sunderlin, F. W. Vedder, G. H. Smith, R. W. Bemish, B. G. Saunders, and W. G. Shelp, members of the Rochester Cadets.

Secretaries—Fred. A. Whittlesey, Charles T. Smith, Charles A. Hayden, Jonathan H. Childs, Charles C. Morse, A. Erickson Perkins, J. Sherlock Andrews, E. J. Woodbury, W. D. Ellwanger, W. J. Sheridan, Levi F. Ward, H. C. Brewster, Robert F. Atkinson, Solomon Wile, Henry F. Danforth, George H. Perkins.

There were also on the stage as guests Mayor Seth Low, of Brooklyn, and Mayor W. B. Smith, of Philadelphia. Mayor Parsons, as President of the day, opened the proceedings with the following address:

MAYOR PARSONS' ADDRESS.

Fellow-citizens—The event that calls us together to-day is one truly memorable. Never again in the life history of most of us, so far as our own city is concerned, will a similar occurrence present itself. A half century hence—long after our children shall have assumed the municipal inheritance we leave them, those who are active participants or quiet listeners to-day will have gone the way of all men—gone to join the innumerable throng. But this is not the time for sad reflection. Neither do we assemble in a spirit of triumph or exultation.

We have reason to rejoice, however, and have called in our friends to rejoice with us.

Fifty years in the life of a municipality, as in the life of an individual, marks an important era. With us wonderful changes have been wrought. The mighty forests have disappeared and the earth has yielded its increase. But to the historian you must look and listen for the tale of a half century ago, and as to what the future is to bring doubtless the orator and poet will most fittingly predict and picture. That an approving Providence may continue to smile upon us as we devotedly hope and believe, and when to other hands is committed the trust and cares of the present and by them cheerfully borne and in due time surrendered, may it be said of us—they did wisely and well, and faithfully and conscientiously performed their part. And now, upon this day so glorious, let us pledge anew our vows of devotion to our common country and to this dear city. To our visiting friends let me say that Rochester to-day with her "green lap full of sprouting leaves and bright blossoms" extends a most cordial welcome. Her citizens and her officials appreciate the honor of your presence, fully realizing the sacrifices you have made in order to meet with us. We shall not soon forget how much this most important day in our local history is graced by your attendance; let the historian of the future in making mention of these exercises record the fact that some of the most distinguished men of our time and the representatives of many of the cities throughout this broad land met and rejoiced with us. For almost the entire time of the life of our city there has been one loved and honored pastor over one of our leading churches. In the services of his church and of our city his venerable head has become silvered, his noble heart and deeds have won for him a reverence and affection more precious than any golden offering could purchase. In what way could the services of this hour be more appropriately begun than by uniting with him in thanksgiving to Almighty God for his blessings to us and our city in the past, and prayer for their continuance in the future.

PRAYER BY DR. SHAW.

Rev. James B. Shaw, D. D., next prayed as follows:

Oh God, our heavenly father, we are assembled here to-day to bless and praise thy name for the munificent blessings thou hast shown us as a city during the first half century of its existence. Oh God, we come to thee to-day as the God in whom our fathers trusted. We come before thee to humbly confess our sins, for we are like sheep that have gone astray and wandered far from the master's fold. We know that we have done many things which we ought not to have done, and left undone those things which we ought to have done. But we come to-day to confess all these things and

humbly ask thy mercy and forgiveness. We desire, Oh Lord, to thankfully acknowledge the unbounded mercies thou hast shewn this municipality during the past half century. We thank thee for the noble founders of the city which thou gavest us; that they were conscientious and high minded men from whose exemplary lives has radiated an influence for good which has been felt through all the years down to the present time. We also desire to thank thee Oh Lord for the great material prosperity thou hast granted us; for the schools, seminaries and other institutions of learning which have been given us and have done so much for the intellectual interests of our city; for our churches, asylums, hospitals, and all the houses of mercy which have been organized in our midst. And, Oh Lord our God we would commend to thine infinite care and guidance the Chief Magistrate of the land, the Governor of the state, the Mayor and all others in authority, and pray that they may all reflect thine own merciful and beneficent authority in all their official acts. May they be able to discern the signs of the times and be wise in all their actions, so that at that great and final day they may hear from thine own lips the words "Well done, thou good and faithful servant; thou hast been faithful over a few things and I will make thee ruler over many. Enter thou into the joy of thy Lord." Our Heavenly Father, we would also ask thy blessing on those who have come here as our guests on this festive occasion, and may they return to their homes carrying with them none but the pleasantest of recollections of their stay among us. Oh God, we would also ask Thee to create such a love for our city in our hearts, that we may continually strive to make it nearer and nearer like that New Jerusalem, the city not made with hands, eternal in the heavens. All these unmerited mercies we ask in thy name, and with angels and archangels we will glorify and magnify thy glorious name for ever and ever, Amen.

FROM ROCHESTER, ENGLAND.

The reading of the following document, by the Mayor, was listened to attentively:

TOWN CLERK'S OFFICE,
ROCHESTER, 22d May, 1884.
To the Worshipful, the Mayor of Rochester, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR: I am directed by the Mayor and corporation of this city to forward you copy of resolution passed at their last quarterly meeting.

The Mayor desires me to express to you how much he would have been pleased to have accepted your most kind invitation and to have made a journey to America and especially to your city, but it is quite impossible for him to do so.

Allow me personally to offer my sincere congratulations on your great prosperity, and I am sure I can add that the feelings of our citizens will be with you on the occasion of your most interesting celebration.

I have the honor to be, dear sir,

Yours most truly,

RICHARD PRALL.

City of Rochester, { At a meeting of the Council of
the said city holden at the Guild
hall, of and in the said city, on
Wednesday, the fourteenth day
of May, 1884—

Present:

Charles Ross Foord, esquire, Mayor.

Alderman, James George Naylar, esquire.

Councillors:

Mr. John Smith Benton.	Mr. Joseph Ord Moore.
" Joseph Creasey.	" Franklin G. Homan.
" George Henry Currel.	" John James Foord.
" Edward Wm. Willis.	" Lewis Blyth Biggs.

George William Gill.

It was Resolved, That the Council desires to express to the Mayor and citizens of the city of Rochester, N. Y., their appreciation of the kind feelings manifested in the invitation given by the Mayor to the Mayor of this city to be present on the occasion of the celebration of the 50th year of the

city's existence. The Mayor of this city is, he regrets to say, unable to be present, but he and all the members of this Council would desire to unite in one cordial wish that the celebration may be a successful one.

They congratulate the city on its wonderful progress manifested in the fact that the number of its inhabitants now exceeds 100,000, and they hope that its prosperity in the future may be equal to what it has been in the past; And

Resolved further, That a copy of this resolution under the common seal of the corporation and signed by the Mayor and alderman and councillors present at this meeting be forwarded to the Mayor of Rochester, N. Y.

[Seal]

CHARLES ROSS FOORD, Mayor.

JAMES GEORGE NAYLAR.

JOHN S. BENTON.

JOSEPH CREASEY.

GEORGE H. CUREL.

E. W. WILLIS.

J. O. MOORE.

F. G. HOMAN.

JOHN J. FOORD.

LEWIS BLYTH BIGGS.

GEORGE W. GILL.

The following resolutions, offered by Frederick A. Whittlesey were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That we the citizens of Rochester, N. Y., assembled on this fiftieth anniversary of its incorporation as a city, have heard with the greatest pleasure resolutions of the Mayor, alderman and councillors of the city of Rochester, Kent, England, adopted 14th May, 1834, and transmitted to our Mayor. The continued good will and brotherly feeling on the part of that ancient and venerable corporate body towards this its youthful namesake which are attested by this missive, are both gratefully received and heartily reciprocated by this community, and we should have rejoiced could we have welcomed here any representative from our elder sister by the Medway on this our day of jubilee.

Resolved, That our chairman, the Mayor, cause a copy of these proceedings to be sent to the Mayor of Rochester, England, with the request that he communicate the same to the alderman and councillors.

OTHER CONGRATULATIONS.

The following telegrams, received by the Mayor, were also read:

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9.—To His Honor, the Mayor of Rochester, N. Y., Sir: In response to your repeated invitation I have to say, it is with surpassing regret that I cannot otherwise than in spirit walk the streets of your beautiful city to-day, and assist in the celebration of its semi-centennial. My home for more than a quarter of a century, the scene of my earliest endeavors for liberty and humanity, endeared to me by the warmest association of friendship and citizenship, I send it greeting and give you joy on this its fiftieth anniversary, and extend my heartfelt wishes for its continued health, prosperity and honor.

Yours very truly,

FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 9.

Hon. C. R. Parsons:

I greatly regret that an important suit comes on to-morrow at which I have to be present, so I will not be able to be present. Albany sends her most hearty greeting and rejoices with you in your great prosperity.

A. BLEECKER BANKS,

Mayor of Albany.

CINCINNATI, O., June 9.

To the Hon. C. R. Parsons, Mayor of Rochester:

Accept my congratulations and best wishes for

Rochester. May she continue to increase in prosperity and beauty.

MONTGOMERY H. ROCHESTER.

After the choir of St. Peter's Church* had rendered the selection "Angel of Peace" (music by Mathias Keller), with band accompaniment, under the direction of Prof. Sartori, the chairman introduced the historian of the day—Hon. Charles E. Fitch, editor of the *Democrat and Chronicle*:

THE HISTORICAL ADDRESS BY HON. C. E. FITCH.†

I think I can understand something of the pride with which an Athenian, amid the crumbling monuments of the age of Pericles, reviews the record of Attic culture in arts and of Attic supremacy in arms; or that with which a Roman, in the shadow of the Coliseum, looks backward, through the vista of the past to the glory of the republic and the majesty of the empire, and exclaims: "I, too, am a Roman citizen." What thrill of emotion may touch the heart of a Venetian, when he wakes from his dreams, within the alumbrous air of the Adriatic where, as in Shelley's vision,

"The temples and the palaces do seem,
Like fabrics of enchantment piled to heaven,"

and reflects that all the wealth of architectural adornment and visible memorials of mediæval luxury are the enduring testimony to the refined taste and the commercial grandeur of the queenly city which ruled the waters from the Rialto to the Zuyder Zee. Thus also may the Londoner muse, as he hears the roar of Cheapside, whose stooves seem to echo to the foot falls of the vanished toilers and to glow with the light and color which the long lines of civic pageantry, in brave array of scarlet and of gold, have thrown upon them; or as, within the walls of the Tower, he recalls the weary imprisonments and the somber tragedies they have witnessed; or, as in the fane of Westminster, by tablet and vault and chapel, he notes the events with which the names of the quiet sleepers there, once sceptered with royalty or crowned with laurel, have been associated, through seven hundred years of English history.

I can understand this pride of retrospection, this identification of citizenship with the development of urban life, whose genesis is wrapped in the mists of antiquity. It is

*Soprano, Mrs. F. A. Mandeville; alto, Miss Annie Alexander; tenor, F. A. Mandeville; bass, F. M. Bottom. The excellent manner in which the choir, assisted by Prof. Sartori, director, acquitted itself upon this occasion, was the subject of general remark.

† Hon. Charles Elliott Fitch was born Dec. 3, 1835, at Syracuse, N. Y.; graduated from Williams College, 1855, and at the Albany Law School, 1857; practiced his profession until the Summer of 1864; clerk of the Provoost court at Newberne, N. C., from 1864 to 1865; editor-in-chief of the *Syracuse Standard*, 1865 to 1873, and of the *Democrat and Chronicle* since then.

something of which to be justly proud. Cities have been the cradles of liberty, the watch-towers of progress, the nuclei around which nationalities have gathered. Of nearly all onward movements of humanity they have been the inspirers and the heralds. From them have radiated, as beams from central suns, the sciences, the arts, the philanthropies. I can understand the claims of long descent, as illustrated in the achievements of such municipalities as Athens and Rome and Florence and Amsterdam and London and Paris; but I can more than understand, I can fully sympathise with, the newer civilisation of the cities of this western world. I can feel its fresh propulsion—the very beating of its heart. I can realise the mighty strides it has made, even in my own life. It is part of the work which this generation and the generations immediately preceding it have wrought. It is of us and akin with us. Concerning it, some of you may say, with Aeneas, "a part of which I was and all of which I saw." Because it is the newer civilisation, it is not less worthy of commemoration than the old. Inheritor of the qualities, which conspired in the evolution and the perpetuity of European communities, it has essential energies of its own stimulated especially by the conditions of territorial conquest with which it has had to deal, and strengthened by the assimilation, with its original stock, of various races combining in the union of peoples which, under the genius of American institutions, is its consummate production.

Do you realise how new, in the comparison, this civilisation is? It was but last week that, at Whitestown, was celebrated the centennial of the first New England migration which, pushing beyond the frontier of German thrift, began the colonisation of Central New York. So late as 1800, although the smoke wreathed itself above the chimney of Peter Schaeffer, in his Wheatland clearing, and a few hardy adventurers had penetrated to the Ohio and laid the foundations of Marietta, the western line of settlement in the United States was practically drawn at the Genesee river. In the region between the Genesee and the headwaters of the Mohawk the population was comprised in a few straggling hamlets—Rome, Oneida Castle, Onondaga Hollow, Hardenbergh's Corners, since Auburn, Geneva, Canandaigua, with their outlying dependencies—connected by roads, whose only distinction from forest trails was in the blazed trees upon their course, along which, however, had already begun to move that picturesque procession of high-peaked, canvas-covered wagons, with their patient oxen, which was, through the coming years, to plod its way from the Hudson to Puget sound. There were solitary farm houses in

several of what are now the eastern towns of Monroe county; quite an ambitious town was projected at King's, subsequently Hanford's, Landing; a few fishermen kept watch and ward over the gateway to Lake Ontario; and the section south of here had begun to respond to the quickening efforts of Williamson, of Faulkner and the Wadsworths. At this place there had been the whirl of the mill of "Indian" Allan—that strange compound of backwoodsman, savage and Turk, whose life of lust and crime is still a tale of dread—but its stones, now preserved at the entrance of this building, had ceased their grinding, and it had fallen into disuse. Jeremiah Olmstead had gathered a single harvest upon a site near where the House of Refuge stands, but had abandoned it for higher, and apparently more eligible, ground on the Ridge. In 1800 also, Wheelock Wood built a saw mill at Deep Gully creek, within the present corporation limits, but, after one year's experience of the fever-breeding miasma, which brooded over the low-lying lands, had returned to Lima, whence he came. For a decade longer, the embryo city is to sleep, while the woods keep vigil and the cataract, as if with prophetic voice, mutters its protest, until, at the touch of the advancing time, the spell is dissolved, she starts from her lethargy, and, alert with vitality, asserts her sovereignty. The woods bow at her command, and the waters are swift to do her bidding.

Somewhere, in this region so favored by natural advantages, there was to be a thriving town. About this there was no dispute. The streams sang of it, and the opulent acres proclaimed it. To the clear vision of the pioneer, its shops, its warehouses and its shining spires uprose in the mellow light of the future; but, although the approaching fact was definitely apprehended, its precise location was, at the first, intangible and illusory. Who has ever been able to tell, at the beginning, just where the heart of trade will throb and just in what directions the arteries of traffic will run? These have been the constantly recurring problems of urban development, embracing a goodly portion of the hopes and the heartaches of humanity. Salem was once the rival of Boston, but the stately ships, laden with the spices of the orient, no longer seek her decaying wharves and the luster of her name is in the romance of her past. Newport was to control the commerce of the continent, but her villas and her casino are but sorry off-sets to the custom-house and the exchanges of New York. I can easily remember when real estate investments in Sheboygan were deemed more inviting than in Chicago. And so here, Charles Williamson, the agent of the Pul-

teney estate, was a very sagacious, as well as generous minded, man, and yet over Williamsburg, which he designed as a metropolis, the plow-share is now driven, its sharp point occasionally tossing to the surface fragments of the buried foundations. The busy mart of the Genesee country was to be at Williamsburg, at Mount Morris, at Lima, at Carthage, at Charlotte, at Tryons-town, at Hanford's Landing, at Braddock's Bay—where not in the groping? In its zig zag rambling, the divining rod was pointed in vain to the hidden treasures.

But there was one man who guessed aright—nay he knew. Nathaniel Rochester was in the prime of life when, in 1800, he first visited Western New York, in company with William Fitzhugh and Charles Carroll. Born in Virginia, in 1752, he was a resident of North Carolina, during the revolutionary war, and was a member successively of the committee of safety for Orange county, of the first provincial convention, and of the first legislature independent of the crown, besides holding a number of other important offices, civic and military. Removing to Hagers-town, Maryland, in 1778, he was president of the bank there, member of assembly, postmaster, judge of the county court, sheriff and presidential elector. He was a man of affairs always, a leader of men in the three commonwealths in which his lot was cast. Upon his first visit to the Genesee country, he purchased the mills, water power and a portion of the land, upon which he afterward resided, at Dansville, and Messrs. Fitzhugh and Carroll made large purchases of land near Mount Morris, which they subsequently occupied. In 1802, the three again visited this section and bought the one hundred acre tract upon which Rochester was laid out. In 1810, Colonel Rochester removed to Dansville, erected a paper mill and made other improvements there. In 1811, he had the hundred acre tract, then called Falls Town, surveyed into village lots and offered a few of them for sale, he acting for all the proprietors. A few years later, the tract was divided between the three. It is a fact not, perhaps, generally known, but exceedingly interesting and deserving emphasis, that the chief impulse to the exodus of Colonel Rochester from Maryland was his aversion to the institution of human bondage. He could not bear the thought of rearing his family amid its demoralising influences. He freed all his slaves, bringing the majority of them with him, as hired domestic servants, and, with his household gods, set his face toward the north star. Thus Rochester, which the Chrysostom of the colored race was afterward to make his home, and from which New York's most philosophic states-

man was to announce the 'irrepressible conflict,' is, through the resolution of its founder, most honorably identified with the revival of anti-slavery sentiment in America.

It was, after all, a bold experiment to essay a village here. Unquestionably, there was a serviceable water-power, but the locality was marshy and consequently sickly, and it was quite north of the line of travel between the east and the west, which then passed through Avon; but Colonel Rochester had faith and pluck and without liberality. His prices were reasonable and long term payments were conceded freely. Before the end of 1812, he had, through the agency of Enos Stone, disposed of forty-three lots to twenty-six persons, and growth had begun. The river was spanned by a bridge, rude as compared with the substantial, yet invisible, structure, which has replaced it, and over which thousands pass daily through Main street, but very famous in its day, and the only crossing which had been erected over the Genesee below Avon. During the same year, Matthew Brown, jr., Francis Brown, Thomas Mumford and John McKay had bought a section of land immediately north of the Rochester tract, had also laid it out in village lots, and called it Frankfort, after the second of the foregoing named proprietors. Two years before Enos Stone, who owned some 300 acres on the east side of the river, then in the town of Boyle, afterward Smallwood, and later still Brighton, had built and occupied a house near what is now the corner of South St. Paul and Main streets, and there, it has generally been asserted, that, on the 4th of May, 1810, his son James S. was born. Mr. Stone has, however, recently corrected this statement, and says that he was born in the house of his uncle, in what is yet the town of Brighton. Tradition, still seeking as industriously for that first white child, as Japhet in search of his father, says that a son was born to Colonel Fish, in 1802, and that he is still living somewhere in Michigan, but I have been unable to verify this claim. The confluence of the Rochester, Brown and Stone migrations thus indicated was to form the strong current of future city life, but the fuller stream was, for a long time to be that which had its spring in the thought of Nathaniel Rochester. For years, it was incontestably the chief portion of the town, and is so still if we may credit the representations of the west siders to the federal authorities when they want to locate a government building.

It has been my privilege, on more than one occasion, before audiences in Western New York, to dwell upon the fact that the tide of immigration which set hither, in the opening years of the century,

was mainly of New England origin. I am glad that no exception need be made for Rochester in this regard, and I rejoice that the same Puritan stock, which furrowed the hill-sides of Wyoming and planted the valleys of Livingston, brought here the mechanic arts—the plane, the lathe, the brush, the trowel—and that here, as elsewhere, they brought the town-meeting, the spelling book and the Bible. They were the men or the sons of the men who had chased the Senecas through the forest shades, in whose veins ran the blood of the Mayflower and of Marston Moor, who had received the baptism of the revolution, and who, on battle-field, or by the hearthstones of Massachusetts and Connecticut, had learned those lessons of civil and religious liberty, which they were here to formulate in law and exemplify in practice. We cheerfully acknowledge our obligations to all—from whencesoever they came, from the southern or the middle states, or from beyond the seas—who have contributed their virtues and their muscle to the common weal, but we do not forget that by far the larger proportion of the early settlers—they who gave the seminal principle to our expansion—were from the New England states.

The growth of Rochester—or Rochester-ville, as it was known from 1816 until 1819—after it was once started was rapid and satisfactory. Let us glance at it including with it the improvements on the east side, in 1814 three years after the first village lot was sold. It was yet very rough and unkempt. It had five, so called, streets. Main street ran from the bridge east and was intersected by River, now South St. Paul street, upon which, near where the Chapman house stands, was the tavern of Isaac W. Stone. Moses Hall, the brother-in-law of Enos Stone, had a farm house about where the mansion of Hiram Sibley is now placed, and, farther east, within, as I understand, the present city limits, were the log houses of Miles Northrup, John Culver and David J. Bates and the tavern of Oliver Culver. Buffalo street, west of the bridge, crossed Carroll, now State, street and Mill, now Exchange, street and entered the woods. About where the canal aqueduct now is, were the then upper falls, some fourteen feet high, at the east end of which Enos Stone had a saw mill; from the west end, there stretched a ledge of rocks, about four feet high, which first curved from what is now Aqueduct street, turned across Mill street, and ran out on Buffalo street, at the site of the Odd Fellows temple. Near the east end of the ledge, on the river bank, was the saw mill of Harvey and Elisha Ely; just above this were the ruins of the Allan mill, and a little to the west was the log house built by the contractor for

himself and hands while constructing the bridge. Dr. Orrin E. Gibbs had his house and office on Mill street, midway between the present line of the Erie canal and Court street. The store of Silas O. Smith was on the site of Post's drug store. Where now are the noble proportions of the Free academy the first rude school-house had been erected, and immediately in its rear was a lime kiln. A few dwellings had been put up in Frankfort, and the block-house built by Charles Harford, in 1807, near Vincent place, was still standing. The Harford mill, erected the same year by Mr. Harford, had been bought by Francis Brown & Co., who had enlarged it to three runs of stone and were testing their full capacity in the manufacture of flour. On the east side, just above the falls, Moses Atwater and Samuel J. Andrews had purchased a large section of land and had made some improvements thereon, Mr. Andrews having erected his own house at the corner of Andrews and North St Paul streets. In that vicinity also was a huddle of huts partially occupied by Indians. But the center of village activity was on the north side of Buffalo street, between the bridge and Carroll street. The river, as is well known, widened out much more, on the west side, than in these days, and close to the bank, where is now the store of Charles E. Furman, James B. Cartter had a blacksmith-shop. Adjoining him west was the carpenter and mill-wright shop of David K. Carter. Next came the house of Aaron Skinner, school teacher; then A. Wheelock, joiner; then the new house of Hamlet Scrantom, which was set back some ways from the street; next was the tailor shop of Jehial Barnard, used also on Sunday as a place of religious worship. Next was the sadler shop of Abelard Reynolds, in which was the post-office, he having been appointed postmaster the year before, and returning to the department the sum of three dollars and forty-two cents as his first quarterly receipts. The post-office, a battered old desk, is preserved with pious care by the son of the first postmaster, and, snugly reposing in one of its cracks, was found, only the other day, an order drawn in 1815, by Mr. Wheelock upon Mr. Reynolds, in favor of Horace L. Sill. It was here that, on the 14th of December, 1814, was born our honored fellow-citizen, Mortimer F. Reynolds, the first white child born in Rochester proper. Next was the then unfinished house of Mr. Reynolds which he opened as a tavern, a year later. Still further west, on the corner of Carroll street, was the store of Harvey and Elisha Ely. On the site of the Powers block were the log house, built by Hamlet Scrantom, and occupied by Henry Skinner, joiner, and a frame house owned by Mr. Skinner. On the east side of Carroll street, near the

corner of Buffalo street, was the grocery and dwelling of Abram Stack. A little beyond, the inevitable lawyer, in the person of John Mastick, had hung out his shingle, and, on the west side of the same street, about where the German-American bank is, was the store of Ira West.

Such was Rochester, seventy years ago. It had a population of about 150 souls. Its streets were unpaved. It had few, if any, plank sidewalks. Its habitations, mostly combined for business and residence, were generally a story and a half high. The forest enclosed it on all sides, and within its recesses the growl of the wild beast was often heard. Privations were constant, the means of living were straitened, and luxuries were unknown. There was still the conflict with primeval nature—the fight for existence; but hearts were brave and hopes were high and associations close. All were on terms of equality. There were no fictitious social barriers; and there was that sweet helpfulness of each to each which gives a grace and charm, an idyllic beauty, to narrow village life which the city, with all its broadening influences and many superiorities, but over which selfishness, like a grim Moloch, reigns, cannot afford. Of all who mingled actively in the life of those days, I know of but one who survives. Mrs. Abelard Reynolds came to Rochester, a young wife and mother, to share in the toils of the frontier settlement, and to rear her family in 'the nurture and admonition of the Lord.' What panorama of dissolving woods, of opening thoroughfares, of artificial waterways, of iron fingers with friendly clasp of distant communities, of ascending walls enshrining peaceful homes or uplifting dome and tower and steeple, of hammers swinging and wheels revolving, of varied industries unfolding and expanding, of hospitals and asylums evoked by the gentle genius of charity, of the confident tread of the sons pressing upon the tottering steps of the fathers, has passed before her eyes. Mother in Israel! we greet thee, to-day, with reverence and with love, grateful that thou hast been spared to witness all these wonders, and earnestly imploring that, upon the rounded cycle of thy hundred years, now so near its consummation, health and peace and mercy may descend in benediction.

We pass on to the year 1820. The population has increased rapidly, being now 1,500, and business activities have multiplied accordingly. In 1815, the old Red Mill, destroyed by fire in 1827, had been built by Harvey Ely and Josiah Bissell, every able-bodied man and boy in the village assisting in the raising. The Genesee Cotton Manufacturing company, which subsequently proved a financial failure, had set 1,392

spindles in motion. William Atkinson had built the Yellow mill, upon which our venerable fellow-citizen, Schuyler Moses, worked, in 1817. A year later, the paper mill of Gilman & Sibley was built, and, in 1819, a number of new flouring mills were started. Already Rochester was renowned for the purity of the staple she manufactured, and had become the principal wheat market for the entire Genesee country. Colonel Rochester, who had gone from Dansville to Bloomfield to reside, had built a house on Mill street in 1816, and occupied it in 1819, Dr. Levi Ward having meanwhile been in possession. The house is still standing on Exchange street and has long been known by the suggestive title of the Break o' Day. Colonel Rochester subsequently moved into the house on the northwest corner of Spring and Washington streets, where, on the 17th of May, 1831, he died. In 1817, also, the first of the well-known hostelrys of the village, the Mansion house, was built; and a charter was granted by the legislature to Rochester, Francis Brown, William Cobb, Everard Peck, Daniel Mack and Jehiel Barnard being elected trustees. They met at the tavern of Lebeus Elliot and elected Francis Brown, president, Hastings R. Bender, clerk, and F. F. Backus, treasurer. Francis Brown had been continued yearly as president, and trustees, other than those mentioned, up to 1820, had been Isaac Colvin, Ira West, Moses Chapin, Elisha Taylor and Charles J. Hill, the latter so recently departed from us, taking his seat for the first time in 1820. In this year, Judge Chapin was made clerk and filled the position for several terms. In 1817, the first fire company with Daniel Mack as foreman, was organised, and on the 5th of December, 1819, it did battle with the first serious conflagration, which swept away several buildings on the north side of Buffalo street, including the saddlery shop of Abelard Reynolds and the offices of the Gazette newspaper, which had been established in 1816, by Augustine G. Dauby, the father of the craft in Rochester. It was followed by the Telegraph, which Everard Peck & Co. first published July 7, 1818. In the early part of 1819, the Carthage bridge, then considered and described as the eighth wonder of the world, and really, except in the trifling matter of stability, a marvel of engineering skill, had been swung across the Genesee, and had given away on the 22d of May, 1820, and tumbled, a mass of timbers, into the current below, carrying with it the aspirations of the nascent borough, and reviving the force of the classic epitaph "Carthago delenda est." But it was not absolute destruction. She was simply to wait and serve another's weal, absorbed at last into that other's entity. In 1819, also,

a toll bridge was constructed about midway between the falls and the present site of Andrews street bridge which lasted, however, but a few years, and was not rebuilt. The year was further made memorable by the decision of the state authorities to run the Erie canal through Rochester, and the survey was made accordingly. The blithe music of the stage horn, resonant now from Buffalo to Albany, as it wound among the hills or lingered upon the ripples of the fair chain of inland lakes, was heard in our streets, and pleasant images come to us, even in these days of steam and electricity, from out the traditions that cluster around the goodly fellowship that enlivened and the cheerful resting places that broke the monotony of the far away journeys. Ah! what regretful longings must sometimes possess the breasts of the older folk, as they recall the lumbering old coach, with its heavy springs and its seats of ancient leather, its autocratic Jehu, artistic in every poise of the reins and crack of the whip, and its jolly passengers making jests even of the jolts and the mud holes; and then the weather-beaten inns, with their swinging signs and their comfortable porches and their spacious sitting rooms with their wide fireplaces and the quaint andirons and the crackling logs and, under the breath be it spoken, the steaming mugs of flip. Even at that early day, our citizens had begun to pay attention to that beautifying of their homes, which has made Rochester peerless among her sisters, in foliage and flowers and lawns. In 1816, sugar maples had been planted by Harvey Ely and John G. Bond, on the west side of Washington street between the canal and Spring street, and the love of nature had intelligent guidance and expansion, long before the nurseries which now gird the city—a circlet of emerald round ruby, and amethyst and turquoise—had made floriculture an art and won for us the lovely appellation of "The Flower City." A picture drawn, a few years later by Willis Gaylord Clarke, who, had he longer lived, would have been the Charles Lamb of America, will, in this connection, bear quotation: "The entrance to Rochester from the west is impressive by contrast; and when you are once rattling over its pavements, and through its long streets, you fancy yourself in New York, or eke in Philadelphia. The suburbs are beautiful. I envied so deeply the lot of some certain friends who escorted us along the banks of the fair Genesee, and showed us the falls of that charming river, that their residences still rise to my eye as the very acme of rural establishments. From the roof of one, I looked down upon flowery walks, the sparkling cataract, the vast pine forests to the north; the blue Ontario beyond;

"the city, with its turrets, some of which
 "are like those which peer above an old
 "feudal town in Europe; and upon the
 "shady dwellings of good old friends in the
 "suburbs."

But let us take a birds-eye glimpse of the place as it was in 1820. Buffalo street was settled as far west as High street, now Caledonia avenue, and Main street had houses as far east as Clinton street, which was the eastern boundary of the village. On River street there were five houses below Court street, and with these the southern limit was reached on the east side of the river. With the exception of the mansion of Harvey Montgomery, now the residence of Mrs. Abelard Reynolds, there were no houses south of Troup street, and Mr. Montgomery's house, within a demesne of eight acres, was approached, not from Fitzhugh street, which was only a lane beyond Troup, but from Sophia street which had been recently opened. Frankfort was mapped out, around the square, which had been given to the village by Dr. Brown and bears his name, but embraced as yet no houses, except a sprinkling on State, the continuation of Carroll street, the last house being on the corner of Jay street. North of Main street, there was but a single house beyond Andrews street. Marked changes, as will be seen, have taken place in the names of streets, some of which have been already indicated. Spring was then Falls street. The northern part of Fitzhugh was Hughes street. Plymouth avenue was Sophia street and Sophia was Hart Street. North Washington was Franklin street and there was another Washington street on the east side continued beyond its intersection with North St. Paul, then Market street, into Clyde street to the entire length of which the name of Franklin has since been transferred. Allen was Ann street, Center was Fish street. Court now Brown street, which bounds Brown square on the south, then ran through it, a portion of the square having since been appropriated for railroad uses. Front was Mason street, and Bridge street, now in part discontinued, crossed the river upon the bridge below Andrews street. Canal was the continuation of Mortimer street. I have been particular in this designation of streets because I wished to indicate how the names of the pioneers are in some instances thus appropriately preserved, and because, even at this late day, I wish to enter my unavailing protest against certain changes that have been made. The names of cities and of streets, like their architecture, should have an individuality of their own. The mere mention of Constantinople, of Nuremburg or of Edinburgh suggests the mosques and minarets, the mediæval Gothic devices, or the many storied structures in stone which give their character to each

respectively. Deficient as our American communities are, of course, in originality of architecture, they are also deficient in apposite nomenclature. Simeon DeWitt, surveyor-general of New York, went through the military tract, some ninety years ago, and discharged the contents of a classical dictionary upon its hapless towns indiscriminately, as a pepper-box is shaken over food and the places that might have borne mellifluous Indian syllables, or been associated indissolubly with the names of their founders, remain the victims of General DeWitt's love of classic lore. Happily, Rochester has been saved from the fate of Rome and Syracuse, and Ithaca and Manlius, and Aurelius and Sempronius, and the rest: but it is to be regretted that the names of so few of her early citizens are preserved in her streets, and that they should have been bereft of any such which had once been bestowed upon them. Especially to be deplored is the change from Carroll to State street. The one meant something: the other means nothing. But the village had certain litigation with Charles H. Carroll, concerning the title to the site of the river market; and, although Judge Carroll seems to have had decidedly the best of the matter in the chancery adjudication, the village trustees had their petty revenge upon him in the passage of the following curt resolution, on the 13th of September, 1831:

"Resolved, That the name of Carroll street be changed to State street."

This was good in law, but execrable in taste.

As the next step, and the last but one, in our hurried progress, let us pause at the year 1827. The population has reached 8,000, an increase, in fifteen years, paralleled only by the growth of a few western cities at a later day. Settlement has expanded along the lines already indicated and there are some new avenues. There are the changes to Exchange, Spring and Caledonia streets, and Ford, Chestnut, Mechanic, Green, Jackson and Elm appear. Dublin and Cornhill are known as separate communities, and, at the west end, we hear of Strasburg, the beginning of that German inflow which has been of such immense advantage to our industries. Monroe county has been erected from Genesee and Ontario, but the village is still in the towns of Brighton and of Gates, on either side of the river. The court house, which was to stand for thirty years, has been erected on the site of the present edifice, and, for five years justice has balanced her scales therein. The canal has been opened under the auspices of De Witt Clinton, great quantities of flour have been shipped upon it, and it has brought the Marquis de la Fayette to the thriving village, to the very spot which he who was to be the citizen king of France

had explored thirty years before along the Indian trail. Seven flouring mills are in active operation, and the fame of the Genesee brand, so long to remain supreme, is fully established. There are cotton and woollen and a variety of other manufactories, utilising the swift flowing river. There are breweries and distilleries and tanneries. There are over a hundred stores. There are seven clergymen and twenty-five physicians and twenty-eight lawyers. There are over one thousand mechanics, and more than five hundred who are classed in the directory of the year as laborers. There are ten churches, the First Presbyterian having been organised in 1815, and being followed by St. Luke's, Episcopal and the Friends in 1817, the Baptist in 1818, the Roman Catholic and Methodist-episcopal in 1820, the Methodist society in 1822, the Christian in 1823, the Second Presbyterian in 1826 and the Third Presbyterian in 1827. In the midst of her temporal prosperities, Rochester has never neglected the cause of religion, and, ever distinguished for her philanthropic institutions, she has, in 1827, her Female Charitable and Female Missionary societies, besides her leadership in the County Bible, Missionary and Tract societies. The Franklin institute has just been established as a literary society. There is the Bank of Rochester, with a capital of \$250,000, and the press is represented by one monthly, one semi-monthly, two weekly, one semi-weekly and one daily publication, the latter being the Advertiser, now the oldest daily newspaper in the United States west of Albany. The village has just had a new charter, has been divided into five wards, and Matthew Brown, jr., is still president. The trustees are William Brewster, Matthew Brown, jr., Vincent Mathews, Elisha Ely and Giles Boulton. The assessors are Preston Smith, Ezra M. Parsons, Ira West, Daniel Tinker and Davis C. West. Rufus Beach is clerk and attorney. Frederick F. Backus is treasurer, and Samuel Works chief engineer of the fire department, which consists of two engine and one hook and ladder companies. Dr. Penny, afterward president of Hamilton college, is preaching in the First Presbyterian and Dr. Cuming in St. Luke's church. The bar of Rochester is even then pre-eminent in ability. John Birdsall is circuit judge. Ashley Sampson has just retired, and Moses Chapin has been appointed, as judge of the common pleas. Before these, as practicing lawyers, appear Daniel D. Barnard, a man of rare gifts of speech, who is to represent two districts in congress and the republic as minister to Prussia; Timothy Childs, who serves eight years in congress; William B. Rochester who has already been in congress, and is to be circuit judge and to come within a few votes of the governorship and is to die, at the high noon-tide of

his usefulness, by a marine disaster which sent a shudder through the nation; and Vincent Mathews who, after receiving many honors in a neighboring section—assemblyman, senator, congressman—has come hither to pass his remaining days, the acknowledged head of his profession, not less distinguished for his philanthropic works than for his forensic talents. Among the younger members of the bar are Frederick Whittlesey, who also was to be judge and congressman, and the foremost politician in western New York, and who was to die at a comparatively early age; Addison Gardiner, who was to become one of the first judicial authorities in the state and its lieutenant-governor, and whose recent death, with his fame full-orbed, is deplored so deeply; Isaac Hills also departed recently, sincerely mourned; and Harvey Humphrey, who is to be county judge and is justly to attract to himself a full measure of public esteem. Other practitioners are Sellick Boughton, Fletcher M. Haight, James K. Livingston, Charles M. Lee, William W. Mumford and Samuel L. Seiden, then on the threshold of his brilliant career. William S. Bishop, John C. Nash, Henry E. Rochester and Henry R. Selden are law students. Among practicing physicians are William Adams, F. F. Backus, John B. Elwood and Levi Ward. As we run our eyes over the list of business men we find the names of many who are honorably associated with our future prosperities. A few must suffice. William Atkinson and Matthew Brown, jr., and Harvey Ely and Charles J. Hill and E. P. Beach and Solomon Cleveland and Thomas H. Rochester are merchant millers. Thomas Kempshall, Erasmus D. Smith, Samuel G. Andrews, Nathaniel T. Rochester, Levi A. Ward, Jacob Gould, H. N. Langworthy, William Pitkin, Everard Peck, Preston Smith, Silas O. Smith, Elihu F. Marshall and Darius Perrin are merchants. Roswell Hart, one of the most sagacious of our early merchants, and whose name was to be so honorably perpetuated by his son, has been dead three years. Thurlow Weed, Luther H. Tucker, Edwin Scrantom, Levi W. Sibley and Robert Martin are printers, Benjamin Blossom, J. G. Christopher, Russell Ensworth, Erastus Granger, Reuben Leonard, Jesse Southwick and others are innkeepers. Among capitalists Levi Ward, Jonathan Child, Josiah Bissell, jr., Elisha Ely, Aristarchus Champion, Harvey Montgomery, A. M. Schermerhorn and Ira West are recognised. Among those who are hereafter to promote our industries, the most of whom are laying the foundations of their fortunes, as David Copeland, Richard Goraline, Joseph Medberry, Schuyler Moses, Ezra M. Parsons, Wareham Whitney, Ebenezer Watts, the Alling brothers, Abner Wakelee, Jacob Anderson, Ben-

jamin M. Baker, Aaron Erickson, Nelson Sage and Lewis Selye. Elisha B. Strong is president of the Bank of Rochester. Abelard Reynolds is still postmaster and is, this year, also a member of assembly; Orrin E. Gibbs is surrogate; Timothy Childs is district attorney; James Seymour is sheriff; Simon Stone is county clerk, and let it not be forgotten, Jeremiah Cutler is his deputy; Daniel D. Barnard is our representative in congress.

These and such as these are the men who, in their various pursuits, are to give tone and direction to our social, business and corporate life. No town was ever blessed with men more diligent in business or of purer moral fiber. All honor to those who are in the forefront of our march from the wilderness to the city beautiful. But back of these is an intelligent body of citizenship which, resolved into the special adaptabilities of its constituent elements, assures the best and most symmetrical development; for it must be noted that persuasive as is leadership, significant as is individual impulse, it is, after all, through the stirrings of aggregated humanity that progress is evolved. I wish we could pay fitting tribute to all who, in humble, as well as in exalted, circumstances, have helped to quicken our energies, to clarify our homes, to illustrate the social amenities, to broaden our charities, to enlarge our educational agencies, and to sustain our religious institutions. High and humble alike, they have nearly all gone before. Their names may be seen where the vines of June twine about the chiselled marble, in that sylvan retreat, where the hand of affection waters the roses of summer and sets the evergreen above the snows of winter, and which Christianity has consecrated, through her tender offices and chaste symbolism, as the Mount of Hope. The pioneers are nearly all gone, but their monuments are all around us, in the energies they have stimulated and in the enterprises they have fostered, and, let us trust, in the virtues they have transmitted. A few alone remain, and may their span still be lengthened far beyond the patriarchal limit, and they be spared to behold even greater wonders than the years of their pilgrimage have yet witnessed.

And now, with the facility which historical excursions permit, let us project ourselves forward through another period of seven years—for the mystical number has been propitious for Rochester—and stand face to face with the year 1834, with the event which we, this day, commemorate. Growth has kept on steadily, and business enterprises have appreciated as steadily. Meanwhile, there have been some notable occurrences. A political party has found successful expression in an unreasoning pre-

judice against a very worthy fraternity, and has held the many responsible, at the bar of public opinion, for the guilt of the few—a party whose cruel inspiration it is impossible, in these more gentle and refined days, to understand, which could not even then have had being had there been exigent public issues demanding statesmanlike determination, and which naturally became absorbed in a new and virile organization, when such questions arose. It could only be in the lull of real politics, such as existed between 1820 and 1830, that such a masquerade in politics, as was anti-Masonry, could have attracted serious attention. Like the youth who fired the Ephesian dome, Sam Patch has stumbled through an inglorious death, into a lasting notoriety. With a prevision, which seemed tantamount to recklessness, Abelard Reynolds has erected the Arcade which, for many years, was to remain our architectural pride, until the walls of the Powers block towered above it, challenging the continent for its peer, and making the fame of the city and the building almost synonymous. The fifty-fourth anniversary of American independence has been celebrated with much pomp and circumstance, Colonel Rochester, then nearing his end, sending to the committee a pathetic letter declining to preside, on account of his age and infirmities, Daniel D. Barnard delivering the oration, Samuel L. Selden reading the declaration, and the display of the home guard being quite as imposing as it will be to-morrow; for it was not from our fathers that we learned that contempt for the militia system, which we are illustrating so fatally. A year later, the founder dies, amid the lamentations of the community, closing serenely a life which has been eminently useful, and a career which has had honorable recognition in three commonwealths. The next year, the Asiatic cholera, like a devastating simoon, descends upon the place, carrying away over 400 persons and sparing neither age, sex, nor condition in its wrathful sweep. I had thought to observe faithfully the proprieties, by refraining from anything like eulogy of living citizens, but I am sure you will pardon an allusion to one who, amid that dreadful scourge, bore himself with a dauntlessness, before which that which faced the Redan battery or climbed the frowning crest of Molino del Rey pales and grows weak, who met the pestilence with equanimity, when others fled before it, whose step never faltered and whose hand never trembled in the ordeal, who was as gentle in his bedside ministrations, as he was fearless in the chamber of death, and who, with his own hands, placed over sixty victims in their coffins. Ah! that is a sublimer type of courage which walks undismayed in the footsteps

of the plague than that which rushes upon the foemen's serried ranks in the frenzy of battle, amid the plaudits of a nation. And this citizen-hero, General Ashbel W. Riley, the sole survivor of the whole body of village trustees—for he was a trustee sixty years ago—and the only living member of the first board of aldermen, although the frosts of nine decades have silvered his locks, still walks our streets, erect in form, stately in his bearing, with his mind yet vigorous, and the blood of health still coursing his veins, as the results of temperate habits and cleanliness in living. "*Serius in coelum redcat.*"

In 1834, the population has reached nearly 13,000. The streets are pushing out in every direction. There are ten hotels, some of them still modestly calling themselves taverns, the most of which, like the Eagle, the Rochester, the Clinton, the Mansion and the Monroe are to become famous in our local annals, and are still suggestive to many of the good cheer and friendly intercourse there enjoyed. There are two banks—the Bank of Rochester and the Bank of Monroe. There are three semi-monthly, four weekly and two daily newspapers, the Democrat having this year been established by Shepard and Strong. The Athenæum is a flourishing institution and has in its board of directors such influential citizens as L. Ward, jr., L. A. Ward, the Rev. Dr. Whitehouse, Everard Peck, Ashley Sampson, Silas O. Smith, Frederick Whittlesey, O. N. Bush, Thomas H. Rochester, William Atkinson, Charles Perkins and N. T. Rochester. There is a creditable seminary, giving instruction in the English branches, in mathematics and the classics. There are two through lines of stages; the packet-boats are well patronised; there is a steamer plying between the Rapids and Genesee, and another is making regular trips from Charlotte to all the lake ports. A new generation, working with and yet under the pioneers, has come upon the scene. There are ambition and bustle and activity everywhere. The homogeneity of the people begins to yield to cosmopolitan tendencies. The place has evidently outgrown village limitations, and there is need, as well as desire, for municipal government—for a more liberal scale of expenditure, for water privileges, for a better system of street lighting, which Lecky well emphasises as a moral educator, for all the dignity and expansiveness of city life.

Accordingly, a charter is procured from the legislature, and Rochester taken from the towns of Gates and Brighton, is on the 28th of April, 1834, duly incorporated, being in chronological sequence the ninth

city erected in the state. Its boundaries are enlarged to include 4,000 acres, being extended northward to embrace the lower falls and the Ontario steamboat landing. There are five wards, and in the election that ensues Lewis Brooks, Thomas Kempshall, Frederick F. Backus, and Ashbel W. Riley are chosen aldermen, and John Jones, Elijah F. Smith, Jacob Thorn, Lansing B. Swan and Henry Kennedy, assistant aldermen. The result of the charter election is among the first victories of the newly established Whig party, which four years thereafter is to elevate Mr. Seward to the governorship, and in six years, is to carry the country upon a mighty wave of enthusiasm for "Tippecanoe and Tyler too." The council having a decided Whig majority, elects Jonathan Child mayor who, fifty years ago, accepts the trust, takes the oath of office and, with true Republican simplicity, municipal administration is happily inaugurated. Especially gratifying is it, in this review, to recall the dignified figure of the first mayor, informed with all manly attributes. A native of Vermont, he had lived in the Mohawk valley and had been a merchant in Bloomfield and in Charlotte when, in 1820, he settled in Rochester. Here he became interested in manufactures and canal navigation and acquired a competence which was, however, seriously impaired by the reverses of 1837. He had been a member of assembly, from Ontario county, for two terms, but had, during his residence here, refused consistently to accept office, and was only persuaded to respond to the wishes of the council by a paramount sense of public duty. He was of commanding presence, yet alert in his movements and gracious in his deportment, with a high sense of personal honor, and with a resoluteness of will, which made him inflexible in his adherence to a principle once espoused by him, as is shown in his resignation of the mayoralty, on account of a difference of opinion between him and the second council concerning the number of licenses that should be granted for the sale of spirituous liquors. In the honorable roll of our chief magistrates, none shall be found, in single-hearted devotion to the public weal and in those qualities which equip the good citizen and the incorruptible executive, to excel Jonathan Child. The remaining officials of the first year are all men of high standing in the community and well fitted for their respective positions. John C. Nash, afterward mayor, is city clerk, Vincent Matthews is city attorney; Jasper W. Gilbert, long a justice of the supreme court in the second district, is clerk of the mayor's court; Ephraim Gilbert is marshal; Elihu F. Marshall is treasurer; Samuel Works is superintendent of streets; William

H. Ward is chief engineer of the fire department; and Isaac Loomis, still a resident of the city, is collector.

Fellow Citizens: In the very brief review which was permitted me, in the time accorded I had the choice of two courses of treatment. I could not comprehend both. I was obliged either to ignore the early village history or to neglect wholly that which has been made within the last fifty years. I trust you will agree with me that the preferable plan was selected, however imperfectly it has been executed. The one would have demanded hours of your attention, and even then there could have been but the slightest allusions to principal events. The other has, at least, enabled us to glance at the men and women who, through privation and sacrifice, rendered our municipal progress and prosperity possible. The one would have been like a canvass so crowded with figures as to blend individuality into indistinctness. The other presents certain recognisable portraits. We honor all who have contributed to the common weal, but, in the valhalla of our worthies, the pioneers must have precedence.

Nevertheless we cannot, amid these festivities, refrain from something of gratulation over the half century march of events, in the rear guard of which we are treading to-day. We rejoice in our citizenship. May we not as rightfully rejoice in it as does that citizenship which derives its patent from the agora, the tribune, or the guildhall? Our patent was handed to us by nature herself. As Mayor Child said, in his inaugural address: 'The men who felled the forest, that grew on the spot where we are assembled, are sitting at the council board of our city.' We are proud of the city which has been developed along the lines which the fathers traced. Gratitude then, as well as gratulation, for the marvelous transformation, wrought by man, under the favor of God! Here is a city of over 100,000 inhabitants, with a ratio of increase excelled by only three other cities of the state, equalled by no purely inland community east of the Alleghenies. Rochester ranks as the fourth city in New York—the twenty-first in the United States. There are sixteen wards, and there ought to be more. The area is over 11,000 acres. There are nearly 800 streets and alleys. From the little school taught by Huldah Strong, in 1814, over thirty free schools, the Free Academy, and many select schools have proceeded, and, crowning all, there is the noble university where Dewey and Cutting and Raymond and Anderson and Kendrick have taught, and the refining influence of which upon our business, not less than upon our professional life, has been as marked, as beneficial. There are over seventy churches,

and here is a See of the Roman Catholic communion. Through our streets, as the red current through healthy bodies, flows the purest water that can be drawn from the crystal lake. From all directions, the iron horse brings hither its tides of traffic and of travel, and thus there is a larger and a richer territory tributary to Rochester than to any other city in the state, not upon the sea board. Our streets are illuminated by gas and electricity, all night and every night. Our fire department is most efficient, and disastrous conflagrations are as unknown as unexpected. Our health regulations are of the most precise and imperative character. Our flouring mills have, indeed, lost their undisputed pre-eminence, and the Genesee country bows before the multitudinous sheaves of Kansas and Dakota, but compensation is found in new industries stimulated by the water-power as swift and as serviceable as it was sixty years ago. We are justly distinguished for our humane and charitable institutions—for philanthropy is here a holy religious passion—and although, as in all large communities, there is the turbid under-current of vice and crime, above it flows the mighty, yet unruined, volume of an exceptionally pure order of morality. Beautiful, too, is Rochester for situation, with the blue expanse of the Ontario upon her northern border, and the valley of the Genesee sweeping away to the hills at the south, herself embowered in foliage, and radiant as a bride with the kisses of the dewy-lipped roses, never fairer and more radiant than in this lovely June tide, when she dons her gala dress, spreads the feast for her sons and daughters, and beams with smiles for her guests within her gates. Not ungrateful is she even as she thinks of the wintry blast, and of the sudden changes of temperature she sometimes experiences, for she knows, with Emerson, that wherever snow falls there civil liberty abides. Enjoying civil and religious freedom she also provides attractive homes, for nowhere do the poor and rich alike have more ample grounds, nearly every man with a door-yard as well as a hearth-stone of his own—no stifling tenement houses, but room enough in which to breathe, and to rest the flower-bed outside the window-sill, and to train the woodbine to the trellis. Here is '*rus in urbe*.' Grateful are we her sons for what she is, grateful for what her sons have here accomplished. Here Selah Mathews, and Adams, and Newton, and Boughton, and Benedict, and Huson, and Darwin Smith, and Martindale, have made eloquent plea, or administered the law within her temples of justice. Here Henry, and Bradley, and Reid, and Hall, and Dean, and Ely, and Whitbeck, and Gilkeson, have practiced the healing art. Here the silver-

tongued Holley was the champion of human rights. Here Morgan won the meed of an original investigator. Here Weed, and Dawson, and Butts, and Carter, and Peshine Smith, and Allen, have made and moulded public opinion. Here O'Reilly achieved his laurels both in science and in letters and we, who are pursuing the track of history, on this anniversary, cheerfully acknowledge our obligations to him whose torch of exploration has lighted the way in which we follow. Here Scrantom, whose devotion to local annals was as rapt, as his memory was tenacious, reproduced the scenes of the long ago, with equal vividness and greater permanence than photography fixes the image upon the sensitive plate. Here Cuming and Whitehouse and Lee and Penny and James and Parker and Yeomans and Van Ingen and Bartlett have broken the bread of life; and from here, at the behest of duty, they went forth, our best and bravest, to challenge Death, and found him, at the fiery front, on the lonely picket line, in dreary hospital bed, in poisonous prison pen—wherever war had placed his grim and ghastly shape. They found him, with courage high and honor unstained, and we have woven our chaplets for them—for the gallant Force and Ry n and Schoen, for O'Rorke, our Bayard "without fear and without reproach," for all who fill a soldier's grave and receive a patriot's desert. Illustrious in the sons she has nurtured, may Rochester be the fruitful mother of still other children worthy of their heritage.

In that most exquisite picture of self-renunciation, drawn by the hand of the master, "Sydney Carton," standing on the guillotine, looks, in ecstatic vision, over the heads of the vengeful crowd, beyond the tumult and intoxication of the Reign of Terror, and beholds a beautiful city and a brilliant people, arising from the abyss, and struggling to be truly free. He sees the calmer days of liberty with law, the better days of peace and happiness to come, and, thus comforted, he bows without a murmur to the axe's stroke. So may we, who soon shall pass away, salute the coming days. Some of those who are now in the fret of affairs may enter, in feebleness, the vestibule of the twentieth century; how few may hope to see the centennial of our city's birth. What manner of men will the men of that century be? Wiser and better, let us trust, than are those of this century, for we know that

"Life shall on and upward go;
 "The eternal step of progress heats
 "To that great anthem, calm and slow,
 "Which God repeats."

May we not be permitted, in our vision also, to anticipate that day, through the lifting mists of the coming time? We see a

city of a quarter of a million people. Its avenues are still lined with stately trees. Its mansions are those of comfort, as well as of affluence, and architectural gew gaws have been discarded by a cultivated taste. Its streets are as light at night as by day. Invention has annihilated space, and the air-ship is a reality. Conversation is had, at will, with "far Cathay." Life is prolonged far beyond the present span, and in rigid application of sanitary and hygienic requirements, science has found the elixir of alchemy. A great university opens wide its portals with free instruction to all who enter. Upon the foundation, which Abelard Reynolds laid in 1813, rises the gracious structure of the Free Public Library. There is a better order everywhere, a more abounding vitality, a surer hope of the things that lie beyond, than it is possible for us even to conceive, much less to imagine. It is the newer age, and the clearer light; but, in faith, we salute that better age. We bid the newer generations glory in its warmth and cheer. We stand afar off and hail that centennial hour. We, who are about to die, salute it; and our prayer only is, knowing how, in the order of nature we pass away and are forgotten, that some tender hand, searching amid the moss-covered entablatures of the past may find the half effaced inscriptions, and learn that there were men and women who, in 1884, tried honestly, if humbly, to take some note of their city's progress, and to transmit it to the coming century worthy, at least, of its kindly welcome.

The quartette sang "To Thee, O, Country" (words by Dr. O. W. Holmes, music by Julius Eichberg), and then the orator of the day, Hon. George Raines, was announced. While Mr Raines spoke the hall had become rather dark by reason of the rain following outside.

THE ORATION BY HON. GEORGE RAINES.*

The true orator of the hour is the imperial city whose fifty years we celebrate; at our feet lie her rich robes of green bound round with sheen of placid waters. She points us to her open ways thronging with busy life; her schools for youth crowned with a University curriculum; her theaters for popular amusement; her clanking machinery; her flags of spray fluttering in triumph above the conquered waters escaping from brief imprisonment in mill and factory to seek the great lake;

* Hon. George Raines was born at Pultneyville, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1846; came to Rochester in 1855; graduated from the University, 1866; admitted to the Bar, 1867; elected District-Attorney in the fall of 1871, holding the office for two terms; elected State Senator in the fall of 1877, serving one term. Since then he has resumed the practice of his profession, being counted the most successful criminal lawyer in this part of the State. He is the fourth son of Rev. John and Mary Remington Raines. His mother's father came to Canandaigua in 1796, settling on what is still known as Remington Hill. Rev. John Raines, a well-known and respected Methodist clergyman, came to Canandaigua in 1830,

to the princely palaces of the rich; to the thousand homes of toilers in all the arts of life in which fair women and brave men dig deep in the bed-rock of conscience the foundation of true morality and patriotism for the generations of the future; to her tribunals of justice in which the right is measured to the people; to her body of officials, administering a government of liberty regulated by law; to her churches and cathedral, echoing the solemn chant and te deum of the religion of human charity and of the holiness of sacrifice.

The triumphal procession will lead no vanquished enemies but captive hearts in its train on the morrow. A great city, full of the treasures of art and temples of learning, full of patriotic traditions, full of high hopes and ambitions, sits in the sunlight of a great victory quickly won to receive homage of the metropolis of the nation, which, like a chivalrous knight, comes from afar to honor the Queen of the Genesee. We weave for posterity to look upon, garlands of poetic tradition and of historical truth and deck with them her temples throbbing with ecstasy of pride.

"Who to command fair Athens but one day,
Would not himself, with all his race, have fallen
Contented on the morrow?"

Let church bells chime and cannon boom the universal joy. Proud in every fiber of her achievements of the past, which are hostages to the future, we have to hide no traditional disgrace in her civic history, either in court or camp or municipal council. We exalt the grand strains of our rejoicing in honor at once of all the generations that have poured labors of love into our victory in the great rivalries of cities. Like a picture of wierd improbability rises all the past before us. Thick forests and matted undergrowth shut us in to the river edge. Strange noises of birds and animals of prey set the echoes of the night ringing through the outlying hills. The painted son of the forest glides lazily along the waters, watching and wondering what will be the limits of the mill-site of the pale-face. The matron from far Vermont hills, or the slopes of the Hudson valley watches the child playing among the stumps at the entrance of the rough hewn log house, and the strong hearted pioneer swings a resonant ax to ring forth the protest of humanity against the cruelties of religious persecution. The hamlet grows apace into the village, where the solitary rider leaves a package of mail, or pauses a day in the best room of the pioneer, to lift holy prayer and read solemn service. The wagons, mired as they bring the grains from the farms about Canandaigua to this market, the corduroy roads, the rude bridges, the causeway thrown over the Genesee to join the waters of the Great Lakes and of the Hudson; the volunteer, patrolling the shore of Lake Ontario, keeping lonely watch for hostile craft from the North; the mills rising upon the cliffs of the Genesee; the lumbering stages sounding the horn along the Ridge; the old horse railroad to Carthage, all live in the picture drawn by the eloquent historian of the day, as in the myriad traditions of families and localities. Here and there among us towers the form and undying spirit of a pioneer soon to depart to join the past. How like the gods of Greece, they live in the story of great achievement. They rose to the height of heroic sacrifice for principle. They drank the bitterest cups of human suffering. They welcomed snow and ice, and wind and tempest, perils of land and sea, as we do the dawn of morning and the dews of evening. The civilization of the world may well be said to be rounded to its top, when it makes men like the American pioneer. It is one of our proudest thoughts in this hour that our loved city bears the name of one of the grandest of those lion-hearted heroes of humanity. The Rochester whose brawn and brain helped to carve from the wilderness the forest home of our city, has left descendants still in our midst who illustrate that true virtue and knightly honor are the best inheritance of man's posterity. Whether we study their character when they fled the stifling air of Europe to

be free to worship a God of Truth, or when they slew kingly forests and subdued all nature, or when they stood upon the field of Lexington or Saratoga, or slipped in blood upon the decks of American privateers, or when they realized in written laws the world's hope of a new nation whose light should shine as a beacon of pure liberty to all peoples, they still outrank the heroes of all wars, the statesmen of all nations. They might speak to us the words of Solon:

"If I spared my country,
If gilded violence and tyrannic sway
Could never charm me, thence no shame accrues.
Still the mild honor of my name I boast,
And find my Empire there."

As we look around us to-day upon the few scarce filling this platform, of the men of the first quarter century of our growth, we look away to the dotted hillside to which, when the city crowded upon the old cemeteries, the bones of the dead were removed in honor.

"Time rolls his ceaseless course. The race of
yore

Who danced our infancy upon their knee
And told our marvelling boyhood legends store
Of their strange venture, happ'd on land and sea—
How are they hotted from the things that be?"

With them sleep the true-hearted matrons of the republic, whose memory will not permit silent reverence. To-morrow a gentle matron who lingers among the women of this generation as an inspiration to high effort to emulate her noble character, will lead the people in recognition of the proud victories won by the children of her and her worthy compeers of the past. As the Volscian army of Coriolanus was seen from the walls of Rome to draw back conquered by the plea of the matrons of Rome, the temple was opened, sacrifice offered, and the Senate did homage to woman, by a decree that the consuls would see that what the matrons of Rome thought would contribute most to their honor and satisfaction should be done. The matrons of Rome answered that they only desired that a temple might be built to the *fortune of women*, the expense to be defrayed by women, in which the State should maintain sacrifices and a solemn service suited to the majesty of the Gods. The Senate ordered the temple and shrine to be built at public charge, but the women contributed and set up therein a statue of a goddess, which, tradition says, uttered these words: "Oh, women! most acceptable to the gods is this your pious gift." Let the voice of the multitude give acclaim to the wives of the pioneers, the mothers of our generation. The temple they helped to build is the nation, cherishing virtue, and within its protection is enshrined the true fame of the women of the republic. Great sufferers in peace and in war, nevertheless they ever utter the voice of ancient Volumnia as she approached Coriolanus, "If we can do nothing else we can expire at his feet in supplicating for Rome."

Hardly had the wheat of Ohio commenced to arrive in Rochester by canal, and a charter for a railroad been granted, when the proud village, picking up the blunted axe of the pioneer and the worn-out garments of its village infancy and youth, like a youth at age, knocked at the doors of the parent State and demanded its patrimony of sovereignty. It asked chartered privileges to deal with its estate rich in manufacture and trade, and with the ten thousand souls in its limits. Its people divided into parties upon the absorbing question, but, the charter granted, feasting and speeches upon the little island just above the falls celebrated the event. Colonel Nathaniel Rochester having died a little before, and Jonathan Child being elected Mayor, we may pause a moment to repeat a toast of the first banquet, responded to by the first mayor: "The city, having lost its father, seeks protection in the elder Child." Thenceforth the city grew in all its parts, channels of trade deepened and multiplied. The best brain rose to the top of public life, unselfish and able effort to advance municipal growth was given by men who held public service

a Christian duty. They felt the sentiment of Solon, who, when asked, "What city was best modelled?" answered, "That where those who are not injured, are no less ready to prosecute offenders, than those who are!" E. Darwin Smith, Gardiner and the Seldens made the early bar famous through the State, while Danforth, Cogswell, Martindale, Angie and Cochrane wrestled for the surrendered supremacy in later days. Conspicuous to-day as on every day of festive celebration, part of the domestic life of this great city, a living exemplar of the precepts of his master, a white-haired veteran still lifts the curtain of life's mystery in our midst and makes the name of Shaw household. I may not pause, without fear of invidious comment, on this day of review of our growth and hopes, to select the master minds who have organized great commercial enterprises. But one citizen in the use of his vast fortune has marshalled all the way they should go. Who does a great action in peace should live in history beside the chief of armies which have changed social destinies. Who lifts a monument to high achievement in letters, politics or art before the people of a city, and thereby gives birth to loftier impulses and new standards of attainment; who breathes over the culture of an hundred thousand people the chaste influence of the purest conception of the masters in painting and sculpture, has done more than build vast commercial enterprises. He has awakened the human mind to sympathy with the beautiful in nature and the good in humanity.

The dramas of suffering by vice and hate, of exaltation of life by goodness, love and truth, cut in marble or painted on canvas by geniuses now dead, draw all intellectual life to a higher plane of culture and action. A gallery of art is the Parthenon of a city; a parent of virtues in the living and a glorious tradition in history.

A little aside from the center of the city in a classic shade of elm and English oaks the unique memorial of the life of a great man under his own hand takes shape and permanence. He has not desired the fame of a statesman, author or orator, all easily achieved. Around him for thirty years has centered the intellectual growths of the city we love and of the villages of Western New York. His pupils swell the ranks of every profession, equip the faculties of schools, organize vast business enterprises and are the thousand hands and hearts and brains with which the solitary mind is content to mould the generation he walks among for future good. Stone upon stone he builds a just fame to outlive the breath of eulogy. At morning and eventide, with reverence of filial love, a whole people led by his goodness and greatness of mind and heart, his noble gift of a university to his fellows, breathe the name of President Anderson. When the generals of the army wrote upon the billets of wood at the altar the names of the men who had most achieved, each wrote his own name first and that of Themistocles second. To Eurypides in Sparta was given the prize of valor and to Themistocles the prize of wisdom and the crown of olives. Anderson is our Themistocles,

"Sage he stands,
With Atlantean shoulders fit to bear
The weight of mightiest monarchies; his look
Draws audience and attention still as night
Or summer's noon-tide air."

We point out these master minds of our city's life and growth to show that the conditions of our time still admit of the production of great men. Said Metternich, forty years ago, speaking of England: "Woe to the country whose condition and institutions no longer produce great men to manage its affairs." In the attempt to realize the full measure of the growth attained and of the condition of future progress, we are led to study the cities which have existed in history and borne a part in impelling civilization to its present advancement. Not more surely does the marble and canvas imprison the genius of Phidias and Rembrandt, and the written page picture forth the highest thought of a Cervantes and Bacon, than do the tablets of laws and public buildings in their ruins

illustrate the habit of life, moral culture and tendencies of ancient cities. They had their public marts in which the products of the known world, brought by vessel or caravan, were exchanged. They were builded for security from attack in fortresses provided by nature upon hillsides and cliffs, and were compacted within walls of stone defended by brazen gates. They sprang up about the palace walls of royalty to be enriched by its largess, or about some cathedral of a century's growth to tax the piety of myriad pilgrims to sustain their splendor. They grew rich and powerful almost alone, at the mouths of great rivers or at the harbors of the seas, upon the frontage of maritime commerce. They enjoyed sovereignty beyond their borders, received tribute of subject peoples and made peace or war as nations do now. The growth of absolute power in kings and the accretion of empires changed the condition of cities of modern Europe. A few tradesmen assembled in Guild Hall voted to the king the price of a charter making their guild the body corporate with the right to tax and rule their neighbors and perpetuate their power by methods of self-election now known as distinguishing close corporation. They kept a soldiery to furnish to the use of the king for defense or conquest as part of the price of power. They had representatives as cities in the councils of the king to consent or refuse the demand of money to be drawn from the municipal treasury, for support of royalty. They had a contract, in the guise of charter or grant, by which the franchise of the city abided in perpetuity with all its obsolete, useless and burdensome privileges.

The American city is a unique and consummate memorial of the changes wrought by the centuries of toil and thought in commerce, population, and social and political ideas. New dynasties of ideas hold sway over new conditions of growth. Our cities spring into life among the hills where the sources of great rivers part to course either way across a continent, or the bowels of the earth are torn open for hidden treasure, and in the valleys where thunderous music of waterfalls overcomes the outcry of multiplied machinery. They rise, like the legendary tents of the weird army of ghosts that besieged the walls of Prague in a night, where the rumbling earth tells of the power of man to join the mountains with steel and pass over them upon the wings of the wind, but they linger after many suns have scattered the pavilioned clouds of the night. They sit like lazy deities of Midas-touch amid the cloth of gold of vast prairie belts glistening in the harvest sun and wave welcome to the far distant sails that tack through seas, rivers, and lakes up to the granaries of the world. Unlike the academies of old, no patent of nobility nor wealthy patronage opens the halls of our schools to the ambitious student. The stamp of the image of the Creator opens the approach along the paths of technical learning up the ascent to the rich discourse of the thought of great minds. The rudiments of knowledge, the serene philosophy of Plato and Hamilton, the rise and corruption of social systems, the surge of population, the philosophy of history, the discoveries of continents, the canons of literature and art, the tongues of ancient and modern nations, the mysteries of outstretching fields and waters of earth, the greater harmonies of nature by which planets, suns and cycling stars composing one vast universe hold their eternal rounds in deference to a purpose that sweeps through ages of wondrous evolution, all are taught to expand the conception of the mind, of the duty and possibilities of man. A common school system has drawn knowledge down from the clouds to sit at the firesides of the people. The workman disputes with the master of scientific methods for priority of invention in the appliances of trades. He passes independent judgment upon vagaries of leaders of thought. A generous rivalry in the attainment of absolute truth has set the toiler free from the worship of the Fetish of dogma and poured into the schools a tide of discoveries to stimulate new enquiry. Freedom of thought has been the prolific parent of all the liberties that dwell in social and political forms.

No metes or bounds are set to man's study of the reason of things. The plowshare of toleration has turned up to die the rooted prejudice of centuries. Yet humility sits upon the brow of thinkers as the knowledge that they stumble in the vestibule of creation teaches them the possible grandeur of the temple of the master mind, and that the scroll written upon the stars is yet unread. Knowledge and worship hand in hand bow in the market-place and sanctuary, and speak in all the forms of social, business and moral life of man's moral accountability as a corollary of absolute freedom. A living popular conscience, like the mills of the Gods, grinds brazen immoralities uncovered to the light. This enlarged moral sense has marked the cities of our time with charities to which all churches are tributary, and has fastened upon municipal life duties of relief to the poor of communities. Hospitals and homes of the poor, of private and public maintenance, rise like a cross by the wayside to receive homage of the citizen as one of the moralities of life. Later, but with quickened force, this sense of human duty strikes off the manacles of the prisoners, lets the light of hope shine into the cells of criminals and builds a new system of detention of child and man whom society separates from itself by penal laws. In this year of jubilee it attacks like an iconoclast the mouldy cells, rotten timbers and charnel house damp of yonder jail, which a miserly economy has cherished too long.

Man in his individual condition and purposes could not thus center the world's thought without expanding his political relations and field of action. His advantage measures the limits of power and the conditions of its exercise. Power is drawn down from the high places in which it was guarded and has been scattered among the people as the true sovereigns of nations. Multiplied forces of modern civilization have turned and overturned the forms of society until nothing abides but the dominant will of citizenship, ascertained by means that dominant will itself prescribes. Political forms have gathered about seething thoughts of liberty as the mountains and continents about the molten fires of earth. Here a mountain wall of constitutional decree of judicial power has been thrown up to limit encroachments of government upon individual liberty. There deep gullies guide rivers of revenue to the defence of national integrity, while like broad prairie lands between, lie myriad regulations of social peace and political convenience. Constitutions prescribe the general laws for large territories and place all functions of government nearest the homes and lives of the people in the dwellers in localities. A portion of sovereignty is allotted to them in which all bear a share. The whole field of controversies as to the rights of persons or of property, public works, police regulation of social order, the adjustment of burdens of taxation, are remitted to the municipality and its citizenship. The power to devise public measures, the power to execute them, and the duty to receive titheings of the people are committed to distinct departments of local offices, with varied checks to intercept greed of power or of corrupt emolument. Evils may infest one department without corrupting the life-blood of others. The tendency to centralize responsibility in single heads of departments keeps up with the tendency to distinguish departments, while over all, with vested power to enforce in the administration of each the will of the community, is placed an officer whose discretion is the safeguard of the general welfare. More direct and servile obedience of officers to the people, more summary power of removal and ultimate recognition that public office is a public trust, is the strong tendency in municipal life. Sophocles said, "Swift in its march is evil counsel. The planning of gigantic schemes of public taxation, swiftly executed and of doubtful propriety, has engrafted on the constitution amendments to check the rapacity of the officers of the people." Said Stratonicus facetiously: "I would order the Athenians to have the conduct of mysteries and processions; the Eleans to preside in games, and

the Lacedemonians to be beaten if the others did amiss." The taxpayer has given over the Lacedemonian part to the official, and taught him the virtue of integrity and economy. Thus far we have been content to note the forms of our life contrasted with those produced by different conditions. We have mentioned the conspicuous changes in the physical and political growth of our city, and sought to note the moving spirit and tendencies of our time; but written laws are the mere arteries of the body politic in which flows the life blood of citizenship. Around us are an hundred thousand men and women who have shared the struggles and burdens of fifty years of history. They are not girt with walls of class distinction; with lines of nationality, or barriers of sect. Together as one people, with similar language and customs, passions and hopes, they have toiled to build an American city. They have shared adversity in financial panic: have faced blood and pestilence, and sat together within the sanctuary of the living God. They have given to fire-stricken sister cities of the overflow of their wealth; to famine-stricken foreigners their bounty, and to lovers of liberty in all lands, money and arms to strike at tyranny. They have welcomed Lafayette, have heard the eloquent voice of Webster, and bowed with grief as the hier of great Henry Clay, moved on to its Kentucky rest, through the streets of the city. The maimed veterans of 1812 and of the Mexican battles of 1847, like fragments of a mighty vessel wrecked in a storm, have been thrown up at their doors to receive shelter. They have heard the lips of Seward declare the strife of the Ages was again joined between great civilizations seeking to master our continent. They watched the picket lines of liberty driven in by border ruffians upon the far plains of Kansas, and caught the hand of the fugitive from the house of bondage, whose creaking hinges smote against the heavens with the awful appeal to the sword of eternal justice. They saw the smoke curl up from Moultries iron mouths, and their quivering hearts, seized by the whirling elements God's wrath had unloosed, answered to Moultries flame, "With life and honor on the altar of country, we march to uphold the imperilled flag." They picketed and bivouacked, they marched along the swamp and builded bridges, they dug in the trenches and drew the cannon into place, they burnished the bayonet and wiped the sword, they kissed the Bible of mother gift and wrote a brief line of farewell. They defiled in the early sunlight upon the plains of Antietam, along the Chickahominy, before Fredericksburg, and upon the crest wave of war rode triumphant to death at Gettysburg. They sang the battle hymn, "His Soul is Marching On," at Cold Harbor and Spottsylvania, and amid the throng that watched the truce flags of Appomattox pass to and fro, while the seal of eternal truth was traced by the sword of the living God upon the emancipation proclamation, stood the living sons of our loyal city. They marched with the battered veterans of the South and West, with the heroes of Shiloh and Vicksburg, with arms and uniforms rusted and stained, in the great spectacle of American history down Pennsylvania avenue. They lingered but a little to rest, and regiment upon regiment rolled in upon our homes bringing visions of honor and glory earned by priceless sacrifice. Some came not with them. Their names are memorials of patriotism to all times. Yonder hills hold up to heaven their deeds inscribed on stone. Their names are upon the rolls of immortality. Their chieftain, great, good, of imperishable fame on earth, the martyred Lincoln, marshals the Union dead he loved and pitied along the battlement of a great city which is filled with a voice saying "Ye are my well beloved." Who shall say that a city whose history is so replete with honorable achievement in five decades shall not vaunt itself upon its citizenship. If you would find the valor of Thermopylae, the constancy of the old Guard, the endurance of the soldier that guarded the retreat from frozen Moscow, the stub-

born loyalty of the army of the great Frederick surpassed, lift the shadows of the past from the battle fields of the Republic stiffened with blood and littered with death, and people them again with the Grand Army of the Union. Speak life to the bones of O'Rourke, Sullivan and Ryan, that they may show how grandly patriots die. In this hour of our jubilee let this proud city thrill in every fiber with the memories of her sons living and dead. Let her to her sons and daughters of the future say: "You may rival in labors but not in achievement, my children, whose names I have written on the deathless scroll of patriotism." To you, my fellow citizens, comes the appeal of all who have honored the past of this city to carry their fame and that of the city as a sacred legacy to posterity unstained by avarice, by breach of public trust or private duty, broadening and deepening the current of municipal life to enrich the hearts and lives of all her people. Cherish the school, the church, the purity of her government, and honor the unselfish labor of her chief citizens to advance her material and intellectual growth. When the centennial of our city dawns let it find the way of her advance still full of honor, her citizenship pure, patriotic and vigorous, her glory sustained and assured to all generations.

"To the sages who spoke, to the heroes who bled,
To the day and the deed strike the harp-string of glory;
Let the songs of the ransomed remember the dead,
And the tongue of the eloquent hallow the story;
O'er the bones of the bold be the story long told,
And on fame's golden tablets their triumphs enrolled.
Who on freedom's green hills freedom's banner unfurled,
And the beacon fire raised that gave light to the world."

"The Golden Year" (words by Tennyson, music by Henry Leslie) was sung by the quartette, and Rev. Joseph Allen Ely delivered the poem, as follows:

Rochester.

1812-1884.

BY REV. JOSEPH ALLEN ELY.*

Out of the forest sprung
City of ours!
Fondly thou dwell'st among
Trees that with thee were young.
Now be thy praises sung,
City of flowers!

O'er thee no castle walls
Proudly look down;
No mythic glory falls,
No storied past enthalls,
Marble nor bronze recalls
Ancient renown.

Yet on the traveller's thought,
Where'er he roams,
O'er lands where art hath wrought,
Lands with all memories fraught,
Thine image comes unsought
City of homes!

Beauteous thy vale of old,
Fair Genesee!†

* Rev. Joseph Allen Ely was born in Rochester, in 1846; graduated from the University of Rochester, 1866; graduated from the Rochester Theological Seminary, 1870; pastor of the Congregational church at Orange Valley, N. J., from 1876 to December, 1883.

† The Indian name for Genesee was Gen nis-he-yo meaning the beautiful valley.—Morgan's *League of the Iroquois*.

Down from the mountains rolled,
Beating the manifold
Wealth of the harvest gold,
Onward with thee.

Hovering on snowy wings
O'er the rock's crest,
Strength of thy gathered springs,
Down thy swift current flings,
Then, with soft murmurings,
Glides to its rest.

Hidden thy charms from view,
Unheard thy roar,
Winding the forest through
Long ere the city grew,
Long ere the light canoe
Pushed from the shore:

We are of yesterday,
Dateless thy tide,
Men, like the drops of spray
Born of the cataract's play,
Glisten and pass away,
Thou dost abide.

Amid your choirs of green,
Sing all ye birds!
Sing what your eyes have seen,
Nestling the leaves between,
All that your thoughts have been,
Songs without words.

Songs which the redman heard
And understood;
Paused, for his heart was stirred,
Ere the swift arrow whirled,
Itself another bird,
Born of the wood.

Sweet to his ear at morn
Came your glad tone,
When, through the ripening corn,
Passed, like a wail forlorn
Of the Great Spirit born,
The wind's low moan.*

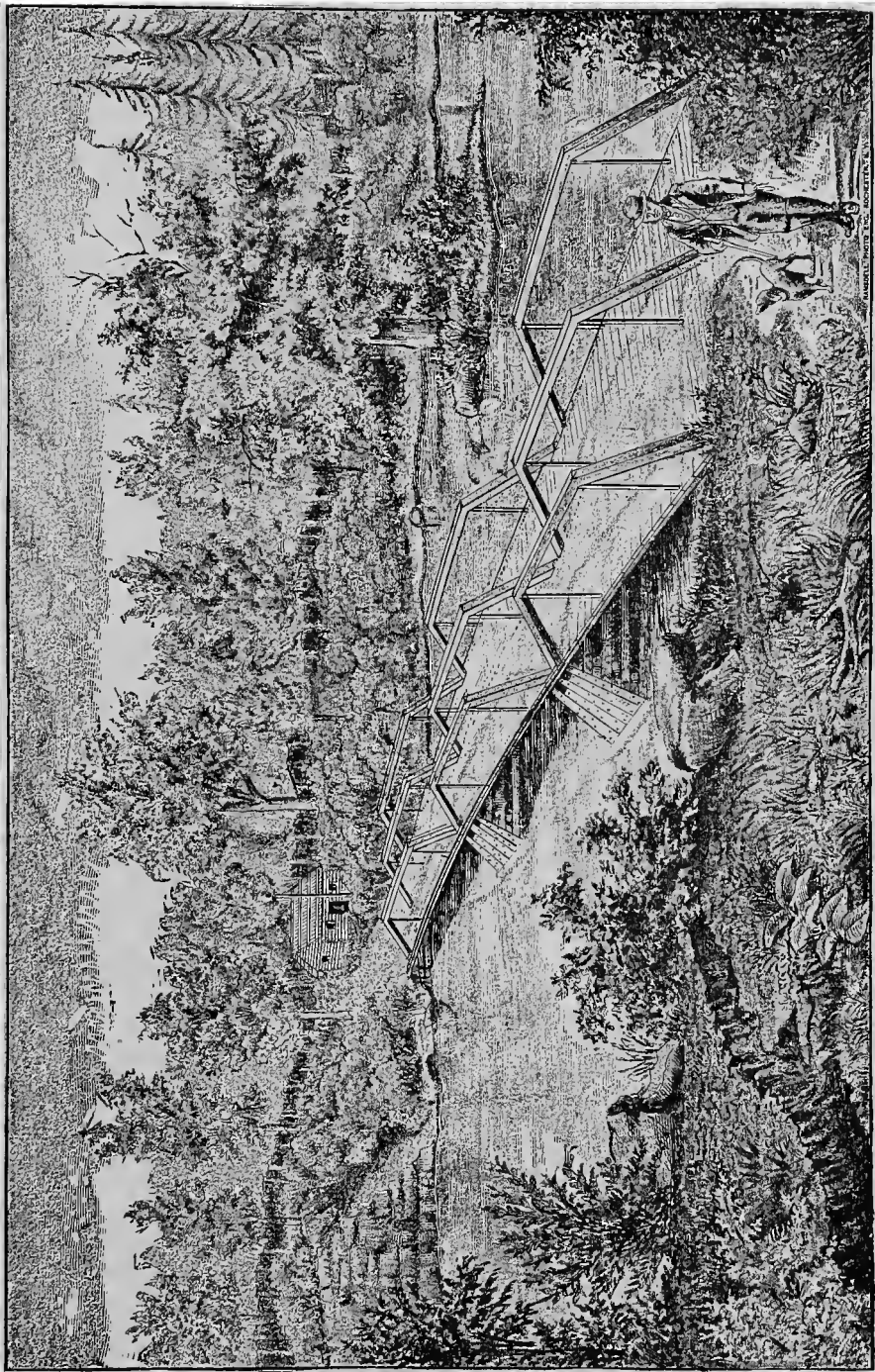
Sweet in the lonely night
To him your lay,
When, from the watch-fire bright,
The trembling sparks of light
Held to the forest beight
Their silent way.

Often that ranger wild
By grove and stream,
He, too, a forest child,
Grew in his fierceness mild,
So by your strains beguiled
As by a dream.

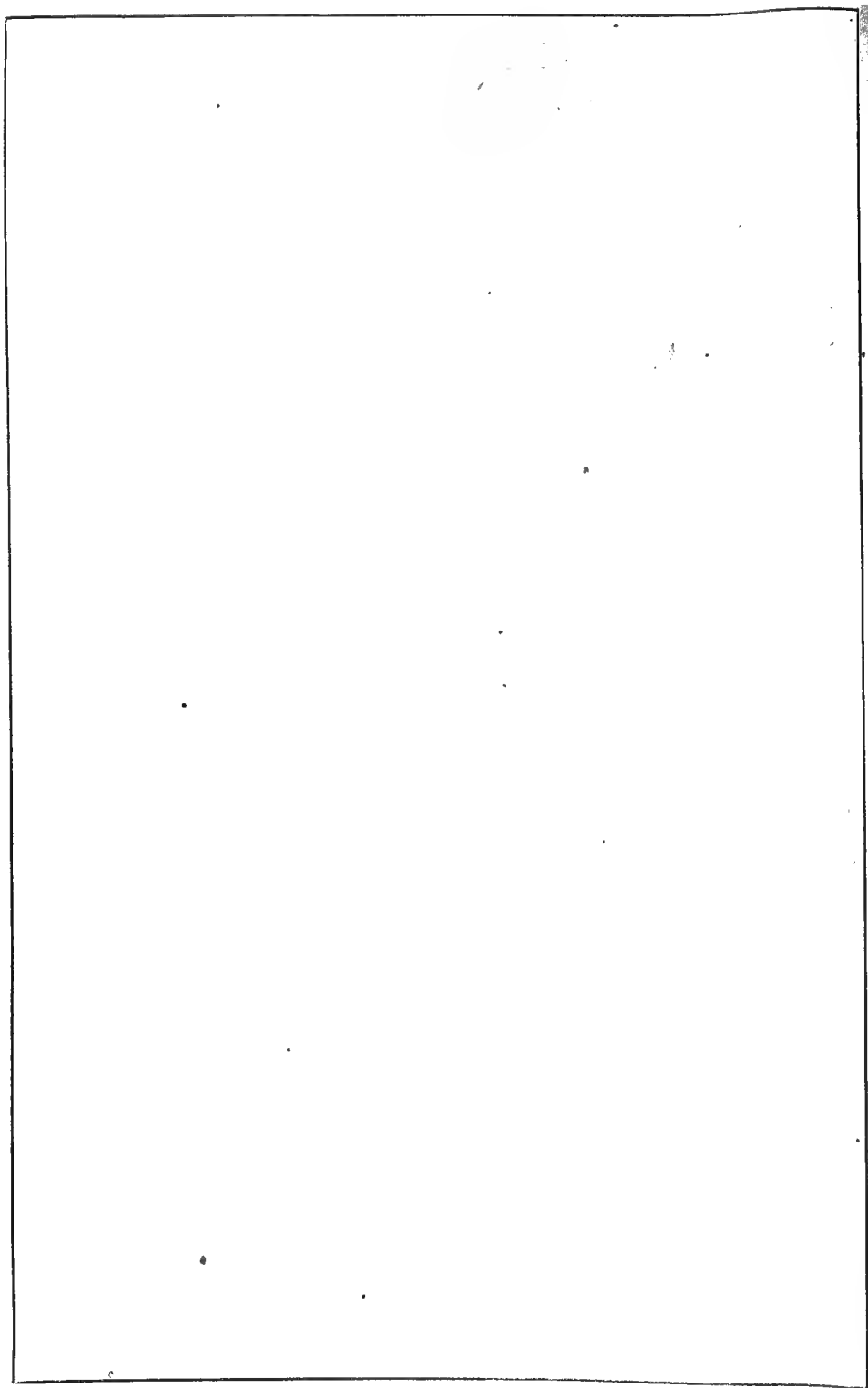
Mid sterner cries that woke
Thoughts in his heart;
Floods o'er the cliffs that broke,
Crashing of mighty oak,
Skies that in thunder spoke,
Ye had your part.

E'en to the savage breast,
Your notes were dear,
For he, too, might be blessed,
Tossed between toil and rest,
And lightened or oppressed
By hope or fear.

* The Iroquois called the corn, the beans and the squash, OUR LIFE, or OUR SUPPORTERS, and they believed that the care of each was entrusted to a separate spirit. There is a legend in relation to corn that it was originally of easy cultivation and yielded abundantly. The Evil minded, envious of this great gift to man, went forth into the fields and spread over it a universal blight. Since then it has been harder to cultivate and yields less abundantly. When the rustling wind waves the corn leaves with a moaning sound, the pious Indian fancies that he hears the spirit of the corn bemoaning in compassion her blighted fruitfulness.—Morgan.



VIEW OF MAIN STREET BRIDGE IN 1812. LOG CABIN ON THE PRESENT SITE OF POWERS' BLOCK.



And when his soul, let free,
Would soar on high,
He set at liberty
A captive bird to be
His spirit's wing to thee
Thou distant sky.*

Then when the pioneer,
Weary and lone,
BUILT his log cabin here,
Girt by the forest fear,
Yours was the welcome cheer
Of voices known.

Round him were all things new :
The red-faced throng ;
Men wild and strange to view,
Strange in their speech ; but you,
You from the old he knew,
And knew your song.

Oft had he heard your strain
In lands loved best,
Joyed now to hear again
Still the old sweet refrain,
Here, too, unchanged remain,
Far in the west.

Forests have passed away,
And, where they stood,
Stretch in their bright array
Hamlet and town to-day,
Fields with the winds at play,
A mimic wood.

O birds do ye not know,
Above our strife,
What changes pass below,
What surgings to and fro,
As on the swift waves flow
Of human life !

Where those few structures rude,
The settler's care,
Huddled, a little brood,
Mid the vast solitude,
Now, in its pride, is viewed
A city fair.

But ye, light-hearted race,
Free as the air,
Bound to no dwelling place,
Your home the round of space,
Who pass and leave no trace,
Ye are still there.

Changing, the permanent;
Fixed is the free;
When, from the firmament,
Stars plunge in swift descent,
Melts every element,
We shall still be.

On through the fleeting years
Man shall abide,
With the same hopes and fears,
Still the same joys and tears,
Though all the earth appears
New at his side.

Not on the wave that flies
Build we secure;
Deep from within must rise
Strength which all change defies,
Manhood alone supplies
What shall endure.

Founders of older worth,
Builders of Rome,
Brought from their land of birth
Each his own clump of earth,
Dug from the family hearth,
Dug to the new home.

* A beautiful custom prevailed in ancient times among the Iroquois of capturing a bird and freeing it over the grave on the evening of the burial, to hear away the spirit to its heavenly rest.—Morgan.

Came thus, the land to bless,
Closed in the clouds,
Pledged to the work's success,
Guardians of happiness,
Refuge in all distress,
The ancestral gods.

On the new altar dwell
All the old fires,
Round it the children knelt,
To it their homage dealt,
In it the presence felt
Still of their sires.*

So were they girt around
Who builded here:
Here, too, was native ground,
Here, too, might home be found,
Anthem and psalm resound
By altars dear.

Lived their loved East again
Here in the West,
Borne by heroic men
Through river, lake and glen,
Mid the wild forest, then,
Seeking its rest.

Long may the city's fame
Honor their worth,
Long, where the fathers came,
Children their praise proclaim,
Bearing a noble name
Wide through the earth.

SPEECHES BY VISITING MAYORS.

When the last strains of the much-admired
"Festival Hymn"† (music composed expressly
for the occasion by Professor Albert Sartori)
had died away, Mayor Parsons introduced

* In the foundation of Rome Romulus dug a small trench of a circular form and threw into it a clod of earth which he had brought from the city of Alba. Then each of his companions threw in a little earth which he had brought from the country from which he had come. Their religion forbade them to quit the land where the family hearth had been established and where their ancestors reposed. It was necessary then, in order to be free from all impiety, that each of these men should carry with him, under the symbol of a clod of earth, the sacred soil where his ancestors were buried and to which their manes were attached. A man could not quit his dwelling place without taking with him his soil and his ancestors, so that he might say, in pointing out the new place which he had adopted: This is still the land of my fathers; here is my country, for here are the manes of my family.—De Conlanges' *The Ancient City*.

† The poem by S. F. Smith, author of the words of "America," were as follows :

God ever glorious!
Sovereign of nations,
Waving the banner of Peace o'er the land;
Thine is the victory,
Thine the salvation,
Strong to deliver,
Own we thy hand.

Still may thy blessing rest,
Father most Holy,
Over each mountain, rock, river and shore;
Sing Hallelujah!
Shout in Hosannas!
God keep our country
Free evermore.

Mayor Low, who was received with applause and three cheers, and who spoke as follows :

Mr. Mayor and citizens of Rochester:—I wish to cordially thank you for the kind invitation you extended me to be present on this occasion, and the hearty welcome I have met. I think it is highly proper that, at a time like this, the city of Brooklyn should send Rochester a congratulatory message, as very few of you probably realize how near these two cities came to being twin sisters, for Brooklyn received her charter from the same legislature as did Rochester, only the former's was secured April 8, 1834, while yours was received in the June following. This difference in the age of the two cities, you can easily observe by looking at the two present Mayors, as Brooklyn, you will see, is somewhat stricken in years. The government of Brooklyn has not adopted any resolutions regarding your celebration, but the 650,000 inhabitants of that city through me extend their hearty congratulations and wish you joy in your celebration and prosperity in all your future history.

Mayor Smith, who was also received in a most hearty manner, addressed the audience as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I am here to-day out of compliance with an invitation extended me some time since to attend your semi-centennial celebration as a city. Though older perhaps in years than my associate Mayors here, I am nevertheless young in the capacity of Mayor, though allow me to state that I am Mayor of a city which last year celebrated her 200th anniversary as a city. But I claim the superiority here in age, and shall, therefore, take charge of these two younger Mayors, and I promise you that during the next two days Brooklyn and Rochester shall behave better than ever before. I am here in the simple capacity of a friendly visitor, and trust that celebrations like this will serve to make a stronger bond of sympathy and friendly feeling between the various cities of the United States. I can assure you that Philadelphians send you greeting, and we all wish you a hearty God-speed, and wish you greater success, if possible, in the future than in the past.

The audience next joined in the singing of the national hymn, "America," with band accompaniment, and was finally dismissed with a benediction pronounced by Rev. Dr. H. C. Riggs.

The Fire Works.

It was estimated that when the display of fireworks begun, at the Driving Park, on Monday evening at 8:15 o'clock, there were between 25,000 and 30,000 people on the grounds. The temperature had suddenly been reduced during the day from 82 to 50 degrees, and with a cutting north-east wind blowing in from Lake Ontario, the experience of those present was a novel one for this season of the year. Those who brought their overcoats and wraps were in luck, although even with these cold-weather comforts there was much suffering. Umbrellas, brought for use in the event of rain, were freely used to ward off the cold. The Brush Electric Light Company had provided a number of lamps to light up the gloom before the programme was commenced and after it was concluded. The admission to the park was free, and seats in the grand stand were reserved for children accompanied by their parents and

friends. The Fifty-Fourth Regiment Band rendered the following musical programme during the evening, besides playing "Auld Lang Syne" when Mayor Child's portrait was given, and "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow" as soon as Mayor Parsons' finely defined physiognomy appeared drawn with lines of fire:

1. Grand March.
2. Overture. Jolly Fellows..... *Suppe.*
3. Selection. Beggar Student..... *Millocker.*
4. Waltz. My Queen..... *Farbach.*
5. Trombone Solo. Sig. Melina..... *Swartz.*
6. Cavalry Camp Serenade..... *Downing.*
7. Reveille..... *Swartz.*
8. Barn Yard Galop..... *Downing.*

The display, under the personal supervision of James Palmer's sons, consisted of the following pieces:

- No. 1.—Salute of fifty aerial maroons.
- No. 2.—Illumination of park and building by 100 large colored illuminations.
- No. 3.—Ascension of two firework balloons, one nine feet in height, symbolical of Rochester in 1834, one twenty-four feet in height, of Rochester in 1884, bearing a brilliant magnesium light and carrying fireworks of many colors.
- No. 4.—"Welcome to Our City's Guests," terminating with colored rosettes and colored fires.
- No. 5.—Jewel Cloud, produced by a simultaneous discharge of one dozen six-inch shells containing stars of every color.
- No. 6.—Ascent of one dozen parachute rockets, which while floating in mid-air continually change color.
- No. 7.—Flight of fiery pigeons to and fro from their cots.
- No. 8.—Battery of saucissions.
- No. 9.—Discharge of four asteroid shells, each liberating six parachutes.
- No. 10.—Fire portrait, 15x25, "Our First Mayor, Jonathan Child," ending with a battery finish.
- No. 11.—Grand display of twenty shells.
- No. 12.—Ascent of twenty-four four pound rockets, with combination colors.
- No. 13.—Flight of one dozen "Devils among the tailors."
- No. 14.—Large revolving device.
- No. 15.—Simultaneous display of 100 rockets.
- No. 16.—Discharge of eight-inch shells.
- No. 17.—Flight of one dozen twin asteroids.
- No. 18.—Bouquet of 200 rockets.
- No. 19.—Fire portrait, 15x25 feet, "Our Present Mayor, Hon. C. R. Parsons."
- No. 20.—Spangle cloud, produced by the simultaneous discharge of thirty large shells.
- No. 21.—Flight of 100 colored rockets.
- No. 22.—Grand contra, quadruple, revolving wheel, sixteen feet in diameter, in four mutations.
- No. 23.—Discharge of eight parachute shells, each liberating six parachutes.
- No. 24.—Grand battery of saucissions.
- No. 25.—Discharge of 200 large rockets.
- No. 26.—Polka fantasia.
- No. 27.—Golden cloud, produced by the simultaneous discharge of twenty shells.
- No. 28.—Grand bouquet of 500 rockets, covering an arch in space, with variegated gems.
- No. 29.—Three ring performance.
- No. 30.—Grand salvo of shells in rapid succession; twelve 3½ inch shells, twelve 4½ inch shells, twelve 6 inch shells, twelve 8 inch shells.
- No. 31.—Grand finale, 40x100 feet, emblematic of the prosperity of Rochester, consisting of a large locomotive and tender, coach and freight car, loaded with general merchan-

dise. Underneath and stretching along the whole piece were the words "Our City's Prosperity," flanking the central piece were words "Flour City, 1834, June 9, 1884," both inclosed in ovals of golden lace work, with columns of brilliant fire, surmounted by the American flag, terminating with the grand Genesee cascade of silver fire.

No. 32—Discharge of 1,000 rockets, producing a magnificent aerial bouquet.

No. 33—Grand feu de joie.

Tuesday's Festivities.

Tuesday, the second and greatest day of the celebration, was ushered in with leaden skies and promise of rain. The air was chilly, there was a cold north-east wind, and the streets were in muddy condition. Despite this, however, every train entering the city brought hundreds of people, and by noon the streets were filled to overflowing. Business was done only in the morning, every industry ceasing at noon. The afternoon newspapers issued but one edition. All the morning military and civic bodies paraded the streets, escorting visiting organizations from the trains, and preparing for the afternoon parade. At several different times during the day a light rain fell, but it in no way marred the pleasure of the day.

THE GOVERNOR'S RECEPTION.

At 9:30 o'clock in the morning distinguished guests from New York and Albany, arrived in a special car at the Central station and were received by Mayor Parsons and members of the reception committee. The party consisted of Governor Grover Cleveland and the following staff officers: General A. Lathrop, General J. G. Farnsworth, Adjutant General; General D. D. Bryant, General Charles E. Robbins, General B. C. Rich, Inspector General Phillip Briggs, Colonel Chas. Utley, Colonel Wm. R. Cassidy, Colonel Robert Townsend; Mayor Franklin Edson, of New York, and his private secretary, Wm. E. Lucas. The military escort was under command of Marshal F. A. Schoeffel, and consisted of a detachment of police in charge of Lieutenant Davis, the 54th Regiment band, Captain Henderson's 8th separate company, Powers' Rifles with drill corps, Lincoln Guards with Lincoln band, Greenleaf Guards and Flower City Zouaves. These organizations were drawn up in line in front of the depot and stood at present arms while the Governor entered the leading carriage, which was drawn by four horses. The party was driven to the Powers Hotel, where Mayor Parsons formally welcomed the Governor in the following words:

GOVERNOR CLEVELAND:—The city of Rochester has completed the fiftieth year of its existence, and the opening day of a second half century most auspiciously begins. The future is full of bright promise, and to our people the occasion is one of great interest. Two years ago it was my pleasure to accept an invitation from the citizens of Buffalo to participate with them in the celebration of their city's semi-centennial anniversary. At that time you were its honored chief magistrate. I well remember the enthusiasm that everywhere prevailed and the just cause your people had for rejoicing. Since then you have been called to a higher field of action. But we know that you have not lost your interest in municipal affairs. Under all these circumstances it is most fitting, and to us cause of

gratification also, that you should be present to-day and participate with us in our festivities. The event is most notable. To have as our guest the distinguished Governor of the Empire State, and the chief magistrates of the three greatest cities of the Union—the peerless Metropolis, and the cities of Brotherly Love and of Churches, and a score of others representing many of the prominent places of the United States and of the neighboring and friendly province of Ontario, over whose subjects the good Queen Victoria holds her sovereign sway, makes this a notable event.

But I will not detain you. To you and to all let me say, accept the thanks of this grateful community, who so thoroughly appreciate this visit and in whose behalf I repeat welcome, thrice welcome to Rochester.

Governor Cleveland responded as follows:

Mayor,—I thank you for the pleasure you have given me by this cordial welcome. It recalls to my mind the days when I was connected with municipal government, which I shall never forget. No offices are more honorable or greater. The prosperity of the cities I hold to be an earnest of the prosperity of the state. It is well for the citizens of Rochester to celebrate this day. It can have but one effect, that is to create a greater interest in the institutions and welfare of every city and to inspire all your citizens to an earnest determination to do all in their power to increase the prosperity and influence of Rochester. Again I am glad to thank you, Mr. Mayor, and all the citizens of this city, for the welcome here extended.

At the dinner soon after the arrival of the guests, Mayor Edson of New York was called upon. In response he said:

Mr. Mayor and gentlemen of Rochester.—On behalf of the citizens of New York it gives me great pleasure to acknowledge the hearty greeting extended here to me as their representative. I congratulate the city on her arrival at the middle point of her life. Perhaps I am wrong in saying the middle point for it is probable that your city is now only in its infancy, and it will continue to grow and prosper for many years to come. I can well remember the first time I came to Rochester. The city could then almost be surveyed from the platform of the car, hut to-day it extends on every side far beyond the range of vision. It has become the queen of the twenty-five cities of the state of New York. Allow me again, gentlemen, to thank you for the cordial greeting extended to the city of New York.

THE PARADE.

The parade, the crowning event of the day, showing the wealth of the city in civic, military, fire and other organizations and business industries, was witnessed by thousands of people who had assembled on both sides of the line of march. Desirable windows sold at a high price, and all available lamp posts and electric light poles were occupied by the small boy. Fifty special policemen were sworn in to keep order during the parade. One hundred and eighty organizations had been invited to participate, and all with the exception of the Masonic bodies and two or three others responded. The head of the procession started from the Liberty pole on Main street shortly before three o'clock, passing through the following streets: Main to North Clinton, Franklin, Central avenue to State, Church, Sophia to Allen, through Elizabeth to West Main, passing in review before Governor Cleveland and other officials at the Court House, continuing through Main and East avenue to Meigs street, to Monroe avenue, to New York State Arsenal, where the column was dismissed.

As the procession passed through Church street, the Governor was cheered by the schol-

ars of the public schools, numbering 6,000 massed on that street in charge of their teachers, and under the command of Marshal F. M. Thrasher. The quotas furnished by the different schools were:

Rochester Free Academy, 150 pupils, Professor Z. P. Taylor, commanding; No. 1, 100 pupils, C. E. Pugh, commanding; No. 2, 300 pupils, E. A. C. Hayes, commanding; No. 3, 300 pupils, James M. Cook, commanding; No. 4, 400 pupils, S. C. Pierce, commanding; No. 5, 300 pupils, N. C. Parshall, commanding; No. 6, 540 pupils, J. L. Townsend, commanding; No. 7, 200 pupils, A. M. Lowry, commanding; No. 8, 80 pupils, L. M. Daniels, commanding; No. 9, 350 pupils, L. R. Sexton, commanding; No. 10, 350 pupils, V. M. Colvin, commanding; No. 11, 230 pupils, M. A. Hayden, commanding; No. 12, 390 pupils, W. H. Bosworth, commanding; No. 13, 300 pupils, A. G. Knapp, commanding; No. 14, 400 pupils, J. G. Allen, commanding; No. 15, 560 pupils, J. W. Osborn, commanding; No. 16, 200 pupils, L. A. McGonegal, commanding; No. 17, 400 pupils, G. H. Waldon, commanding; No. 18, 500 pupils, S. Sheldon, commanding; No. 19, 150 pupils, M. E. Westfall, commanding; No. 20, 300 pupils, D. Curtice, commanding; No. 21, 100 pupils, E. A. Kirvin, commanding; No. 22, 120 pupils, S. A. Havill, commanding; No. 23, 135 pupils, E. A. Jewett, commanding; No. 24, 175 pupils, V. F. Cornell, commanding; No. 25, 80 pupils, Z. M. Brown, commanding; No. 26, 300 pupils, E. L. Carter, commanding; No. 27, 250 pupils, J. Utley, commanding.

Upon arriving at the grand stand in front of the Court House the Governor and staff, Mayor Parsons and the guests from abroad who headed the parade, took seats, where they reviewed the procession. Among the guests were ex-Mayor Booth, of Brooklyn, Mayor Flood, of Elmira, and Mayor Wheeler, of Auburn. It was over four miles long, taking two hours and five minutes to pass the grand stand and was composed of the following organizations:

FIRST DIVISION.

Escort--Detachment mounted police, Captain William Keith, commanding; 12 men.

Police on foot, Captain J. P. Cleary, commanding; 54 men.

General J. A. Reynolds, chief marshal; S. C. Pierce, adjutant-general and chief of staff; Charles S. Williams, assistant adjutant-general.

Aids--General W. H. Benjamin,* Theron E. Parsons, H. S. Greenleaf, William Emerson, Frederick Cook, H. L. Achilles, Henry Brinker, C. H. Babcock, W. F. Brown, Maurice Leyden, H. B. Hathaway, A. H. Bruman, Geo. J. Oaks,* Dr. B. L. Hovey, J. W. Casey, E. T. Curtis, J. A. Adlington, George W. Elliott,* Horace L. Brewster, J. W. Rosenthal, H. H. Pyott, J. W. Hannan,* Henry L. Lempert, H. Schooley, J. E. Morey, Jr.,* Col. F. Miller, I. D. Marshall,* Dr. R. H. Curran, Walter E. Duffy,* D. S. Barber.

General John H. McMahon, marshal.

Aids--H. S. Greenleaf, chief of staff; A. L. Mabbett, adjutant-general; J. F. Quinby, quartermaster; Louis Ernst,* engineer; F. B. Hutchinson, commissary; J. A. F. Walters, ordnance officer; W. H. Benjamin, paymaster; R. H. Schooley, judge advocate; B. L. Hovey,* surgeon; L. T. Foote, chaplain; John Cawthra, mustering officer; Myron Adams, signal officer.

Aides-de-camp--T. E. Parsons,* S. P. Williams, Dr. J. W. Casey,* Daniel Schout, Dr. E. W. Earle, M. Shannon, Alfred Elwood, Charles Gertner, W. G. Martens,* Dr. F. Wayland Brown, Law S. Gibson,* Anthony Walter, James Goenell, William Keith,* James Plunkett, John Johnson, James O'Neill, Dr. O'Neill, Dr. Richard Curran,* John Rusch,* A. G. Newton, Albert Strong, W. H. Clague.

54th Regiment band.

Old 13th New York volunteers, Colonel F. A. Schoeffel commanding, twenty-four men.

8th New York cavalry, Capt. William H. Sticklemyer, commanding; 44 men.

Battery L, 1st New York light artillery, George S. Burke, commanding; 15 men.

Sons of Veterans, camp number 6, Colonel C. A. Glidden, commanding; 30 men.

Tony Walter's Martial Band.

O'Rourke post, number 1, G. A. R., Egbert Hoekstra, P. C., commanding; 105 men.

Petersen post, number 106, G. A. R., Jacob Augustine, P. C., commanding; 48 men.

E. G. Marshall post, number 393, G. A. R., J. E. Austin, senior vice-commander, commanding; 50 men.

8th Separate company, N. G., S. N. Y., Captain H. B. Henderson, commanding; 64 men.

* Appointed, but did not serve.

† Appointed, but served on other staffs.

SECOND DIVISION.

Major I. F. Force, marshal.

Aids--Captain James Hutchinson, Major C. H. Yost, W. G. Martens, W. F. Kolmetz, Dr. H. F. Williams, F. W. Hawley,

G. R. McChesney, William Sackett.

Lincoln Band.

Rochester Cadets and their guests, the Buffalo City Cadet corps; 58 men.

Greenleaf Guards; 38 men.

Lincoln Guards; 32 men.

Emmet Guards; 22 men.

Independent Martial Band.

Powers Rifles; 32 men.

Florence Cadet corps; 33 men.

Flower City Zouaves; 38 men.

THIRD DIVISION.

Colonel S. S. Eddy, marshal.

Aids--J. M. Leonard, J. W. Stebbins, Miles Upton,* Benjamin Haag, George H. Harris,* Frank

W. Page, James B. Cady, H. M.

Webb, S. D. Richardson,

J. E. Lovcraft.*

Palmyra Cornet Band.

Mount Hope encampment, number 2, I. O. O. F.; 25 men.

Genesee lodge, number 3; 22 men.

Teoronto lodge, number 8; 50 men.

Rochester City lodge, number 66; 53 men.

Humboldt lodge, number 138.

Orient lodge, number 273; 20 men.

Floral lodge, number 281; 40 men.

John G. Kilnick lodge, number 378; 43 men.

Temple lodge, number 412; 30 men.

Aurora lodge, number 429; 40 men.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Colonel J. J. Schuoler, marshal.

Sutton's Naples band.

Aids--J. E. Burke, Patrick Cooper, John Rawber, Cooper Fromm, Charles Siebert, John P. Smith,

John J. A. Burke, M. D., John Hilbert,

Charles A. Armbruster, Timothy

Casey, Leo Sander.

Aides-de-Camp--F. X. Foery, William Huddy, Michael Ehrsteln.

Roman Catholic Uniformed union; 40 men.
 St. Mauritius German Catholic union, Joseph Hesslinger, commander; 61 men.
 Knights of St. George, M. Kolb, commander; 80 men.
 St. Leopold union, George Foechner, commander; 29 men.
 Knights of St. Eustace, A. C. Harold, commander; 28 men.
 St. Boniface German Catholic union, A. Pappert, commander; 30 men.
 SS. Peter and Paul's union, H. J. Forster, commander; 24 men.
 Knights of St. Louis, J. Martin, commander; 26 men.
 Knights of St. Patrick, Thomas Pearce, commander; 20 men.
 Knights of St. John, Geo. Trott, Commander, 30 men.
 Knights of St. Michael, L. Weingaertner, Commander, 20 men.
 Leopold cornet band.
 Knights of St. James, Charles Stupp, commander; 22 men.
 C. M. B. A., branch 12, John Trainor, commander; 50 men.
 St. John the Baptist Benevolent society; 22 men.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Colonel Louis Ernst, marshal.
 Aids---Joseph Erbeling, George Engert, Jacob Gerling, William Wagner, John Staudenmeier, Robert Stierle, Jacob Aebersold, J. W. Masser, Charles Engliert, Albert Schoen, Otto C. Popp, Christian Mannert, John Bohrer.
 Walworth band.
 Blucher lodge; 30 men.
 Knights of Calvin; 41 men.
 Maennerchor; 24 men.
 Arion society; 24 men.
 Liedertafel; 20 men.
 Liederkranz; 40 men.
 Turn-Verein; 29 men.
 Harugari lodge; 20 men.
 Black hussars; 21 men.
 Swiss society; 42 men.
 Swabian society; 17 men.
 Gideon society; 38 men.

SIXTH DIVISION.

Walter E. Lock, grand commander, S. K., A. O. U. W., marshal.
 Aids---C. P. Howard, William Dyer, Frank H. Otto, G. H. Hatch, A. J. Caulkin, M. Schoenberg,* Alexander B. Crook.*
 Genesee Falls lodge; 57 men.
 Lamberton Legion, 10, S. K. A. G. U. W.; 41 men.
 Albion-Holley Band.
 Americus lodge; 25 men.
 R. E. U. P. Temple number 1, Patriarchal Circle; 48 men.
 Members of A. O. U. W. in a body, 50 men, commanded by A. P. Leggett.

SEVENTH DIVISION.

Colonel J. S. Graham, marshal.
 Colonel W. W. Robacher, assistant adjutant-general.
 Aids---G. G. McPherson, Hugh Hamilton, J. H. Putnam, H. B. Raymond, Pomeroy Dickinson, W. E. Werner, Frederick Frick, W. A. Bottsford, Charles Thomas, M. J. Lynn, J. W. Carruthers, E. G. Gould, Jacob J. Young, W. J. Burke, John F. McGrath.
 Scottish pipers, 6.
 Scottish Society; 76 men.
 Rochester City band.
 Commercial Travelers; 165 men.
 Lay's silver cornet band (full-blooded Indians).

Union cadets; 20.
 Locomotive Engineers; 35 men.
 N. Y. C. and H. R. R. Freight Handlers; 175 men.
 Central Sporting club; 40 men.
 Ninth Ward Democratic club; 150 men.

EIGHTH DIVISION.

Hume H. Cale, marshal.
 Aids---Henry Himmelsbach, W. J. Winfield, James Butler, James Malley, Richard Harrigan, Edward Keneally.
 Iron Molders' union; 150 men.
 Brockport band.
 Local Shoemaker's assembly, 1478; 200 men.
 Cigarmakers' union, number 5; 175 men.
 Typographical union, No. 15.
 Lima band.
 Coopers' assembly, 1742; 150 men.
 Bricklayers', Plasterers' and Stonemasons' union; 400 men.
 Union cornet band.

NINTH DIVISION.

Captain F. M. Thrasher, marshal.
 Aids---Members of the board of education, as follows: J. E. Durand, James G. Howard, Thomas McMillan, H. A. Kingsley, Charles S. Cook, Milton Noyes, William J. McKeivey, Charles S. Ellis, Henry Kleindienst, Thomas H. Maguire, Frederick C. Loeb, August Kimmel, J. P. Rickard, Frank H. Vick.
 LeRoy cornet band.
 Major Daniel A. Sharpe, marshal.
 Saxton Band.
 Bicycle Clubs; 50 men.
 Voters of 1834 in carriages.

TENTH DIVISION.

Major Daniel A. Sharpe, marshal.
 Sexton Band.
 Bicycle Clubs; 50 m-n.
 Voters of 1834, in carriages

ELEVENTH DIVISION.

Chief Engineer Law S. Gibson, marshal.
 Aids, assistant chiefs, Malcomb and Bemish.
 Fairport Band.
 Exempts; 40 men.
 Alert hose company, number 1; 45 men.
 Hook and Ladder company, number 1; 9 men.
 Extinguisher company, number 1; 4 men.
 Hose company, number 1; 5 men.
 Hose company, number 2; 5 men.
 Hook and Ladder company, number 2; 9 men.
 Marion Band.
 Protective company, number 1; 40 men.
 Active hose company, number 2; 27 men.
 Hose company, number 3; 6 men.
 Hose company, number 4; 6 men.
 Hose company, number 5; 5 men.
 Hook and Ladder company, number 3; 7 men.

TWELFTH DIVISION.

Captain Gilbert H. Reynolds, marshal.
 Aids: T. A. Raymond, Philip Schaad, Fred. C. Lauer, jr., William Bartholomay, E. A. Loder, J. G. Kramer, B. F. Enos, Ed. Rossney, M. J. McMahon, Oscar E. Hayden, William H. Jones, N. Palmer, Warren Buckland, H. L. Achilles, M. Heavey, Rowland Roe, Thomas Campbell, Samuel Frazer, John Kane, A. G. Wright, Thomas Duffy, J. Hollahan, S. F. Crossman, Aid. J. H. Foley.
 Seneca National Band. (Full blooded Indians.)

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBIT.

Following are some of the most notable exhibits, by the business men, in the procession: W. S. Kimball & Co.:

1. Horse with hoghead on wheels. Illustrating the manner in which Leaf Tobacco was brought to market fifty years ago in Virginia. 2. Horse and two-wheel cart. Illustrating the manner Planters transport Leaf Tobacco to the interior markets at the present time. 3. Donkey following, with the choicest Tobacco in bundles, on its back; usually in small quantities. 4. Yoke of Oxen, and Planter's wagon; mode of carrying Leaf Tobacco to the "loose leaf markets" of the South at the present day. Sometimes a mule and an ox are hitched together; sometimes a fine span of horses. 5. Two horse wagon with hogheads of Leaf; as shipped from Louisville, Cincinnati, Richmond and other large Leaf Markets. 6. One-horse cart, as used at the beginning of their business, to transport their manufactures from factory to railroad and canal. This cart was built in the year 1839, and has been in the possession of its owner, Mr. John Burger, ever since. The driver began carting in the same year, and has continued at the business forty-five years in this city. The two-horse delivery wagons as now used by them, showing growth of their business during the past twenty years.

Culross Bakery, three wagons, handsomely decorated; William Heine, two Vienna baker wagons, decorated with flags and bunting; Fleckenstein Bros., general bakery exhibit, three decorated wagons; E. B. Kimball, six bakery wagons trimmed with evergreens and flowers, one wagon loaded with samples of bread, crackers, biscuit, cake, etc.; Perry's pies, five wagons decorated with bunting, on first wagon small pie plate with 1834 and large plate with 1884 in black letters on sides; Howe's bakery. This establishment had the first place, as it was established in 1814. It was in charge of Robert Baker and Joseph Ross, who have been with the firm for over thirty-five years. J. Eckhardt, dried beef, one wagon trimmed with flags; Moore & Cole, one wagon filled with groceries; Brewster, Gordon & Co., the first grocery store of Rochester, was represented, presenting a unique appearance, three wagons; Union Pacific Tea Co., teas, coffees and spices, one wagon; B. F. Martin, teas, coffees and spices, one wagon; White Swan soap, one wagon loaded with samples; G. C. Bnell & Co., one four-horse wagon loaded with boxes of different kinds of groceries; H. Brewster & Co., two wagons loaded with groceries, wagons draped; C. L. Jones Co., Tulip soap, one wagon; D. Deavenport, grocer, one wagon; H. L. Brewster, grocer, three wagons draped, one driven tandem; Brewster, Crittenden & Co., four wagons loaded with barrels of sugar and boxes of groceries, wagons draped with bunting, two four-horse teams; Smith, Perkins & Co., one four-horse wagon trimmed with flowers and evergreens, design 1836-1884 in colored berries, wagon filled with groceries; Kramer's flour works, one wagon loaded with flour and decorated with flags; T. & G. Heberling, one wagon loaded with flour and feed.

William Deering & Co., self-binders; this machine bound grain regularly all through the procession, eliciting admiration at its perfect work; two wagons; Kelly, Godley & Co., flour and grain wagon, decorated with flags; C. C. Meyer & Son, four horses, drawing large log with circular saw in operation; Hiram Sibley & Co., agricultural implements, two wagons handsomely decorated; Oliver Chilled Plow Company, one wagon, with a large display of plows; J. H. Thomas & Sons, of Springfield, O., sample hay-tedder exhibited; Gordon & DeGarmo, a mowing machine handsomely decorated with flags and bunting; Frick & Co., an Eclipse traction engine, drawing threshing machine and fanning mill.

Chase Bros., one wagon filled with seeds, and handsomely decorated; Crosman Bros., five wagons, exhibiting flowering plants, vegetables, flower and vegetable seeds; wagons decorated with

flags and bunting; one wagon with three horses; John B. Keller, one wagon containing a star of colons; James Vick, five wagons containing seeds, flowers, packages of seeds for mailing, and an imitation green-house filled with plants; also a wagon filled with agricultural implements: Design: Flour City, 1834—Flower City, 1884—on canvas; Hiram Sibley & Co., two wagons containing boxes of seeds and display of gardening implements; Salter Bros., one wagon filled with floral designs of wheels, baskets, horse shoes, etc.; Theodore F. Aldrich, fruits, five wagons decorated; George Hamlin, flowers, one wagon decorated. Curtice Bros., one four-horse wagon loaded with canned goods arranged in form of pyramid.

R. D. Kellogg, original Peerless tobacco, one wagon; E. A. Baker, Richfield cigars, one wagon, handsomely decorated; Seneca Chief Cigar Co., one wagon, with Seneca chief in full Indian costume; Cleveland, Biehler & Brewster, various kinds of tobacco, decorated with flags, three wagons; S. F. Hess & Co., ping and fine cut tobacco and seal skin cigars, three wagons. This firm distributed tobacco along the line of march; McKelvey Bros., cigars, one wagon representing pyramid of cigar boxes.

Farley & Hoffman, show cases, decorated with flags, one wagon; Bailey & Co., two wagons, decorated, showing process of carpet cleaning and machinery at work; Henry Likly & Co., three wagons containing different styles of trunks, each in form of pyramid, design, established in 1844, on wagons painted on canvas; Minges & Shale, furniture, three wagons draped with bunting; M. M. Myers, one wagon with set of marble-top furniture; Ritter Bros., furniture manufacturers, one wagon; Henry Schantz, general furniture, one wagon; Copeland, Hall & Co., extension tables exclusively, one wagon, decorated with flags and bunting; John Koomer, showing pieces of upholstering, one wagon; F. Schwikert, handsome display of billiard tables, one wagon; C. J. Hayden & Co., display of furniture, two wagons, decorated with flags and bunting; Dewey & Co., various designs of furniture, two wagons; Bennett & Schaffner, furniture, one wagon; Mackie & Co., two wagons decorated with flags and bunting, first one containing upright piano and melodeons and musician playing on piano, display of instruments, music, etc., horses led by groom; Batterson's carpet cleaner, one wagon, trimmed with flags.

A grand float of the brewing companies. Rochester Brewing Company.

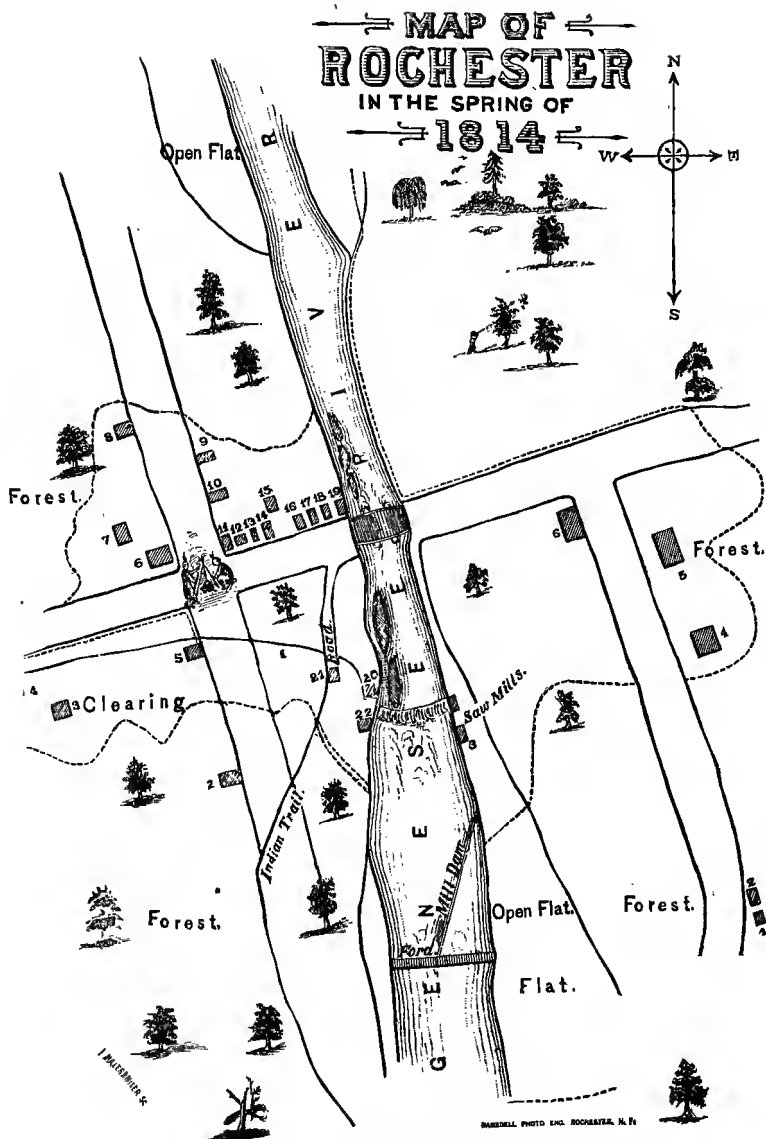
Enright's ale and porter, one wagon, handsomely trimmed; Warren's brewery, four wagons loaded with beer kegs, decorated with flags; Joseph Nunn, brewer, one wagon decorated containing exhibits of ale and beer in kegs; Patrick Enright, brewery, one wagon loaded with barrels of beer; Fee Brothers, distillers, three wagons containing samples of liquors, wines, etc., wagons decorated with flags.

E. Steinfeld, one wagon decorated with bunting and flags, containing samples of cloth, ready-made clothing and goods in all stages of preparation; M. Garson, clothing, one wagon decorated with flags.

Nicoll & Co., representing New Home sewing machine, four wagons decorated with flags and evergreens, one driven tandem; White sewing machine, eight wagons, each containing a banner, horses with white blankets on them; Singer Sewing Machine Company, twenty-six wagons, handsomely decorated—this establishment is over thirty years old—one machine shown is thirty years old; Davis' sewing machine, one wagon decorated with flags.

American Express Company, three double and six single wagons, decorated with flags; National Express Company, four wagons draped with flags and trimmed with bunting, containing packages, boxes and trunks; United States Express Company, six wagons loaded with packages, boxes and trunks and draped with flags.

J. S. Graham & Co., general machinery, one wagon; Connell & Dengler, machinery, one wagon; Rochester Machine and Tool Works, a huge iron planer, one wagon; Mosler, Bowen & Co., handsome



MAP OF THE VILLAGE OF ROCHESTER, 1814.

display of safes in one wagon; Weaver, Goss & Co., display of hardware and apple parer, three wagons; Foster & Hennegan, one wagon with samples of plumber's goods; Eureka Steam Heating Company, one wagon, draped with flags, containing samples of radiators and steam heating boiler; Steam Gauge and Lantern Company draped wagon with pyramid of street lamps, hand lanterns, etc., surmounted by a row of locomotive head-lights. Rochester Car Wheel Company, one wagon containing car wheels and samples of iron; W. H. Mills, one wagon with samples of iron fence work; Bamber & Williams, stoves, ranges and furnaces, two wagons; F. Tully, stoves and ranges, one wagon; H. Lester, general display of stoves in one wagon; G. W. & C. T. Crouch & Sons, one four-horse wagon containing log and circular saw, design 1834 - 1884 in colored bunting; R. Kirkpatrick, one wagon containing stoves; Co-operative Foundry Co., two wagons loaded with various styles of stoves, ranges, etc.; John Snow, wire and lime, several wagons, first containing party of workmen with "Snow's Wire Pullers" on sides in black letters. One containing a miniature lime kiln in operation, and the balance loaded with lime and wire goods; J. Hilbert & Son, one four horse truck, loaded with boxes of merchandise, showing the capacity of the truck and the amount of weight carried; W. T. Fabling, one wagon, showing design of carpenter shop with carpenters at work; James Laney & Co., and Odenbach & Shale, general display of campaign goods, torches and caps, decorated with flags, one wagon; I. S. Disbrow, wooden boxes, one wagon, handsomely trimmed with flags; Rochester Wheel Company, large display of wheels, handsomely decorated with flags, one wagon; Rochester Paper Company, two three horse wagons representing their business, and trimmed with flags.

Woodbury, Morse & Co., one wagon covered with signs representing paints and colors; M. Tobin & Co., city glaziers, one wagon representing glass fitting; William Green, paints and colors, one wagon; Millington & Co., one wagon decorated with signs and banners, and containing sign painters at work; Luitwieler & Co., one wagon with samples of paints, oils and glass; C. Williamson, paints, oils, etc., exhibited one wagon; Clague, Wegman, Schlicht & Co., one wagon containing samples of printers' goods, also paper stock, foks, filing cases, etc.; one wagon draped with hunting; T. T. Swinburne & Co., one wagon containing members of firm in costume, representing Gutenberg and Faust, the inventors of printing, with a devil behind. George F. Flannery, one wagon decorated with flags, containing printing press in operation, striking off papers and samples of printers' supplies.

Spring Fountain Ice Company, three wagons, decorated with flags; Consumers' Ice Company, one wagon, handsomely decorated; Kondolf's Hemlock water ice, six wagons trimmed with flags.

Hollister & Co., handsomely decorated display of lumber, bearing inscription "Established in 1836," one wagon; Barry's wood yard, one wagon, decorated with flags; A. G. Yates, coal, fifteen wagons, 4 four horse; H. H. Babcock, coal, one wagon; M. Brayer & Son, coal, one wagon containing "coal" in white roses on floral background; Doyle, Gallery & Co., coal, one four-horse wagon; Lewis Edelman & Co., coal, seven wagons trimmed with evergreens and flags; M. J. Glenn, kindling wood, one wagon decorated and loaded with wood; G. W. Batterson, kindling wood, one wagon decorated with flags; Phillips & Van Ingen, general exhibit of coal, one wagon.

Standard Sewer Pipe Company, two wagons, carrying tiles, sewer pipe, etc., and trimmed with flags; Otis & Gorsline, display of cement and sewer pipe, three wagons; Rochester Lime Company, fourteen wagons containing lime, cement and general masons' supplies; Peter Pitkin, one wagon, painted red, white and blue, containing stone cutting implements; F. C. Lauer, Jr., & Co., three wagons showing samples of stone, flagging, sewer pipe and contractors' supplies; Henry S. Hebard, marble and granite, one wagon bearing inscription: "Established in 1831 by Z. Hebard."

J. C. Lighthouse, horse collars and mall bags in five wagons; also one huge wagon completely covered with tanned hides; Cornwell Keehn, boots and shoes, one wagon trimmed with flags and bunting; McDonald & Co., handsomely decorated wagon, filled with boots and shoes.

J. C. King, one wagon draped with hunting, containing rolls of carpet, oil cloth, rugs, etc.; Howe & Rogers, one wagon covered with canvas loaded with rolls of carpets, oil cloths, etc., of different kinds, a large display of mats and rugs; Vacuum Oil Works, two wagons, trimmed with flags and hunting; A. H. Weniger, one wagon draped with flags and hunting, containing exhibit of harness, lap robes, blankets and horse furnishing goods; R. M. Myers & Co., one wagon decorated with flags and containing samples of paper stock; Vienna Yeast, one wagon decorated with flags and having floral design of sheaf of wheat with sickle on the top; Attridge & Co., meat market, one wagon; City Department, containing two street sweepers, two scrapers and thirty-four wagons; J. Tracy & Son, mineral waters, one wagon; Punnett & Williams, one wagon containing display of bicycles draped with flags and hunting; C. J. Conolly & Co., rubber stamps, one wagon trimmed with flags; Game Protector Schwartz was in a wagon trimmed with flags and hunting and bearing the inscription: "Empire State Fish and Game Protector." J. F. Linsin, general confectionery, decorated with flags and hunting, two wagons; Francis L. Hughes, large wagon containing toys, etc., samples of bicycles and tricycles on the top, wagon draped with hunting and flags; Bausch & Lomb Optical Company, one wagon trimmed with evergreens and flags, containing a variety of optical instruments; British White Oil Company, one decorated wagon; Warner's Safe Remedies, five wagons in line, representing a giant man, a large Safe Cure bottle, and two men rolling two enormous pills; Globe Package Dye Company, one wagon; J. G. Mutschler & Son, handsomely decorated display of china and glass ware, one wagon; McConnell & Jones, thirty-one contractor's wagons; W. J. Smith, tents and awnings, one wagon; *Morning Herald*, one advertising wagon; James Laney & Co., five rag and three paper carts; Colvin's malaria cure, general advertising wagon, decorated with flags; Star Steam Laundry, two wagons representing their business, handsomely trimmed with flags and hunting.

The Banquet.

After the parade the Governor and the guests stepped across the street to the Powers Hotel, where the grand banquet took place at six o'clock. About 250 covers were laid. Mayor Parsons, as toast-master, the city's guests and those who were to respond to the toasts, were seated at a semi-circular table, at the west end of the hall. For an hour and a half the attention of all present was occupied in discussing the choice array of viands. The menu was as follows:

POTAGE.

Tortue clair, a la maison Doree.

HORS D'OEUVRES.

Petites Croustades de Crevettes, a la Joinville.
Terrapin, a la Semi Centennial.

POISSONS

Salmon, a la Maintenon.
Pommes de terre, a la Child,
—Cremebrers

RELEVES.

Leg of Southdown Mutton, Caper sauce.
 Filet de Boeuf pique, a la Chartreuse.
 Philadelphia Capon, a la Regence.

ENTREES.

Timbales de Volaille, a la Beauharnaise.
 Turtle Steak grillees, a la Perigord.
 Spring Chicken, a la Maryland.

FROIDS.

Aspic de Galantine de Dinde, a la Valiere.
 Pain d'ecrevisses, a la Chantilly.

MAYONNAISE.

Chicken. Lettuce. Tomatoes. Lobster.
 Punch glaces, a la Romaine.

ROTS.

Ribs of Beef, Spring Lamb, Mint Sauce.

ENTREMETES.

Puree de pommes de terre, a la Creme.
 Petits pois. Asperges. Tomatoes saute.
 Plum Pudding, Brandy sauce.
 Gelee, au vin de Champagne.

PATISSERIE.

Ice Cream, Vanilla Flavor. Strawberry Tarts.
 Gateaux garnis.
 Cafe, a la Creme.

At the conclusion of the feast for the inner man Mayor Parsons introduced the post prandial exercises as follows: "Owing to the lateness of the hour and because of what we yet expect to show upon the streets, I must suggest to the Rochester gentlemen who are to respond to toasts that they make their speeches brief. In compliment to our distinguished guest, who is to respond to the first toast, I propose that we rise and drink to "The State of New York, chief among her sisters, empire of the union; she guards her daughters, cherishes her sons and of her bachelors makes her governors." The toast was drunk standing after which Governor Cleveland arose amid rousing cheers and spoke as follows:

"Having been in the service of the state for nearly eighteen months, I feel like any other loyal and grateful servant, that no flight of oratory or grace of diction could, if they were within my reach, do justice to the greatness and the goodness of my master. I shall not attempt to do more than to recall some of the elements which make ours a great state, and to suggest the pride we should feel as citizens of this commonwealth.

"The state of New York is not alone a vast area—though it includes within its borders more territory than seven of the original thirteen states combined, beautifully diversified with mountains and valleys, streams and lakes, forests and fields, and with farms where the wealth and variety of crops tell the story of fertility and adaptation to the most valuable products.

"The state is not alone a busy workshop, with its continuous hum of machinery and its army of artisans and workmen—though its manufactures far exceed in worth, variety and volume any other state or territory, and though their value is more than the

aggregate produced in ten of the thirteen original states.

"The state is not alone a pathway of commerce and a centre of trade—though our waterways and railroads transport a nation's wealth, and though our metropolis rivals the money centres of the world and is a distributing point for all lands.

"The state is not alone an immense aggregation of people—though its population exceeds that of any sister state, amounting to more than one-tenth of all the states and territories, and nearly equals that of eight of the original states.

"Nor do all these things combined make up the state which we delight to call our own.

"Our cities busy, thrifty and prosperous are constantly increasing in population and wealth, and in the means to furnish to their people all that pertains to refinement and civilization.

"Our villages, quiet, contented and orderly are everywhere; and by their growth and enterprise give proof of proper and economical management.

"Our colleges and seminaries on every hill and our common schools on every hand are evidence of the faith of the people in popular and thorough education. Our numerous charitable institutions enlist the care of the state for the 'unfortunate poor.' Our churches and the tolerant and almost universal observance of religious duties by every sect and creed teach obedience to the law and prepare our people for good citizenship. Our soldiery well disciplined and equipped stand ready to defend our homes while they beget a martial spirit and patriotic sentiment. A wise and firm administration of the laws by our courts gives no occasion for disorders and outbreaks that arise from the miscarriage of justice. Surely we have enough to cause us to congratulate ourselves upon the claim we have to state citizenship. And yet I cannot forget how much the continuance of all that makes us proud to-day depends upon the watchfulness and independence of the people and their effective participation and interest in state affairs. With a bad government, notwithstanding all our advantages, our state will not be great. Remember that the government of the state was made for the people and see to it that it be by the people. A sturdy independence and a determination to hold public servants to a strict accountability, will teach him to keep well in view the line between the people's interests and narrow and selfish partisanship, and I am sure that a man after faithful service in official place, reaps no mean reward, and at the end he shall retire with the confidence and affection of a thoughtful and intelligent community, and still retaining the proud title of a citizen of the Empire state."

The next toast was: "The United States, greatest of all republics, refuge of the oppressed of all lands, inexhaustible in resources, she gathers a boundless wealth into the vast storehouse of her liberal institutions and pours forth from her abundance the riches of prosperity, freedom and peace." Hon. Alfred Ely responded as follows:

"Thinking over the occasion which has brought together this distinguished assemblage, graced by the presence of the chief magistrate of our own noble commonwealth—the heads of its leading municipalities and like official representatives from the foremost cities of sister states—thinking over the progress not only of these cities and commonwealths, but of nearly all others within the union in the last five decades metally—running over the long list of events in these fifty years of national development, I perceived, as it seemed to me, that two problems had been solved and with their solution two dangers had been removed.

"In the half century now ended it has been shown that the American people can absorb all the European emigrants that the desire of bettering their condition may bring to our shores. It has been proven that we can Americanize all we can amalgamate. Nay, it has been shown that American citizens of foreign birth have become more firmly grounded in their faith in our free representative institutions than even the American born citizens themselves. While some, born as well as reared among us, begin to argue timidly that the cure for the evils of freedom is *less* freedom, the foreign born citizen, inspired, as it were, by the first breath he draws on the American side of the water, becomes and remains the steadfast champion of our governmental system.

"If I may dare to misquote, it is as if the Genius of America had said to the honest toil-inured, long suffering immigrant—

"Leap thou, attire and all
Through proof of harness to my heart and there
Ride on the throbs triumphant."

"The only limit to the safe admission of foreigners is our power of amalgamating them and, brushing aside all the sophistries by which the discussion has been clouded, herein lies the only doubt relative to the reception of a certain class of Asiatic immigrants. It is true that our system of government is not perfect, but does anybody expect to find perfection under the sun? Are not other forms of government accompanied by still more serious drawbacks?

"The wise American citizen will seek a remedy for existing political evils, not by taking a single step backward; not by cir-

cumscribing the rights or privileges of any class of citizens, but by conscientious, steadfast continuance in his own political duties and by faith in the upward progress of the race—the gradual elevation of the masses.

"And while waiting, with what patience we may, for the good time surely coming, we can assert in the face of all mankind that our system of government is not only one that a hundred years experience has proven practicable, but also one that a righteous judgment can approve as alone grounded in the eternal principles of justice.

"I said that two problems had been solved. Need I state what the other is or was?

"It was the problem solved by the conflict of which the honored veterans I see around me are survivors. It was not the question whether in the language of the federal constitution 'the other persons' mentioned in that great document, should become freemen; for that question would in a few years have settled itself.

"In the face of the united sentiment of the civilized world—and when even Russian despotism liberated the serf, the southern slave could not much longer have been kept in chains.

"A plan of gradual emancipation without, or of speedy emancipation within, compensation might and surely would have removed the monstrous evil—an evil so monstrous and so diametrically opposed to the spirit of our institutions that it could not have lasted much longer under any circumstances.

"No, no; it was not the question of slavery that constituted the great problem which was settled by the sacrifice of billions of treasure and, directly and indirectly, of millions of lives—it was the question whether ours was a nation or but an aggregation of states, one or many of which might slough off at any moment, the union dissolving in the process, like the baseless fabric of a vision. The arbitrament of arms could alone solve that problem. Conflicting theories of the virtue of the tie that bound the states together had grown with the growth of the country and sooner or later a conflict between the opposing parties was inevitable. The war of the rebellion settled that question. Thank God, that it is settled once and for all time.

"The United States is a nation. The former adherents of the doctrine which would make the federal compact a rope of sand were beaten out of that notion. And now we shake hands across the bloody chasm as brothers, citizens of the same republic, bound to them by indissoluble ties of blood, religion and a common destiny.

"Having settled this great question and having shown that we can assimilate all

who come to us from other shores and come to stay, let us look the future bravely and cheerfully in the face. Let us do our duty as citizens, and confidently await the time when the United States shall be acknowledged everywhere not only as the greatest republic, but as the heritage of the wisest and noblest people on the face of the earth."

The third toast was "The City of Rochester, Home of a happy and prosperous people; the city whose golden anniversary in this Golden Age we to-day celebrate." General Ashbel W. Riley responded briefly. He attributed Rochester's prosperity to the foundations laid by her pioneers—men who obeyed the injunction. "By the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread all the days of thy life." In the course of his remarks General Riley paid feeling tributes to some of Rochester's earliest settlers.

The next toast was: "Our sister cities, each one a jewel in that golden chain of commerce and fraternity which, stretching from the lake to the ocean, has its brightest gem in the metropolis over which presides the honored gentleman who favors us with his presence to-day." Mayor Edson's response was as follows:

"MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN: The task which you have assigned me is a pleasant one, although of no insignificant proportions. Sixty years ago it would have been comparatively simple and easy to speak for the little family of "sister cities" located within the borders of the empire state; they were only three in number, but they were so fair and so gentle that no inadvertent word of the speaker would have aroused the demon of jealousy in their peaceful bosoms. Their existence was harmonious and happy; no ceaseless hum of machinery, no deafening shriek of the steam whistle or rattle of the railway car, no clatter of iron hoofs over stony streets shattered their nerves by day or disturbed the sweetness of their slumbers by night; the fiend of invention had not yet devised the manifold forms of human torture with which the dwellers in the cities of to-day are surrounded. Of these three cities, one was situated on the picturesque island of Manhattan, and revelled in the surrounding beauties of bay, rivers and pastoral scenery—all unconscious of her destiny; while the others from their sunny homes among the hills looked out upon the "Majestic Hudson," whose pure, uncontaminated waters were dotted with the white wings of

our primitive inland commerce, already on its triumphant westward course. But that little family has increased apace, until to-day he who responds to the toast of "our sister cities" located within the boundaries of this commonwealth must speak for twenty-five—not the modest and sunny sisters of sixty years ago, but twenty-five boisterous, aggressive and prosperous damsels, who are clamoring in the halls of the legislature and in the executive chamber, insisting that they shall severally be accorded their just right to control their own households in their own way.

"I have referred to the cities of sixty years ago because it was then that the people of the young state, with DeWitt Clinton as their leader, had been able, unaided, to complete the first great public work toward improving the vast natural advantages lying within the boundaries of their commonwealth. On the fourth day of November next it will be just fifty-nine years since—with pomp and ceremony unequalled in the celebration of any subsequent event in the history of this state—the waters of Lake Erie were mingled with those of the Atlantic at Sandy Hook, and an unbroken water way was established between the great lakes and the Atlantic ocean. The forests, which a few years before had been the hunting grounds of the Five Nations, faded away to give place to fertile fields, which began to contribute their wealth of golden harvests to increase the riches and the commerce of the state. Thus were laid in the valleys of the Hudson, the Mohawk and the Genesee, the foundations of nineteen of 'our sister cities.'

"But the benefits rising from the construction of the Erie canal were widespread and of great national importance. Our vast inland seas were thus unlocked, so that agriculture and commerce continued their triumphal course along the great lakes into the heart of the continent. Manufacturing interests following closely the march of agriculture and commerce, clustered about the centers which these had established; and, as a thrifty and growing community would establish in its midst a manufactory of some of the necessities, conveniences or luxuries of life, and would protect and foster it by a voluntary tax, if necessary, upon the patriotic members of the community at large until it should become strong and self-sustaining, so our national government by wise provisions of law protected the manufacturing enterprises thus established until they have become important factors in the wealth and strength of our flourishing cities, and giants of power and influence in our state—able to compete successfully and unaided, with similar manufacturing enterprises throughout the world. We are thus brought face to face with a living question which will re-

quire all the wisdom of the statesmen and the discreet and conservative action of the people of our day justly and equitably to solve it. I refer to the question of the continuance or discontinuance of national protection to our manufacturing interests—the continuance or discontinuance of what has become the most insidious of all our taxes, the protective tariff. But whatever may be the solution of this great national question, if we follow the policy of Clinton and his contemporaries, fostering agriculture and commerce, we need have no fear for the continued prosperity of our manufacturing interests; they will continue—more largely than ever—to augment the wealth of the state and to contribute to the growth and prosperity of her 'sister cities.'

"I have referred to the fact that the cities of this empire state are demanding the right to control their local affairs in their own way. While the question as to the proper form of government for cities has become one of deep interest to all the states of the union, to our own state it is of greater importance than to any other, for a larger proportion of our population resides in cities. To the state of New York, therefore, the country has a right to look for a permanent and equitable solution of this growing question. In its solution we must rely upon the wisdom and the love of fairness and justice by the people of our own state. The fathers of the republic devised, inaugurated and bequeathed to us forms of state and national government which for harmony, symmetry and strength have not been surpassed in the world's history, but they had no occasion to exercise their wisdom in devising a form of government for large cities, because there were no large cities in the infant republic to govern. Consequently our cities have thus far grown up without a well defined system of government, but with a perpetual recourse to such temporary expedients and such special legislation as seemed to suit the purposes of the partisan power which chanced to be strongest in the legislature for the time being. The result is curious to behold. Looking over what is called our city charters one is reminded of the old-time New England farm house, which, at first small and clearly defined, grew as the family grew: a room was added here, an extension there, another story and a bay window somewhere else, until the whole became an indescribable jumble of ill-connected apartments, and thus it is with the laws governing the affairs of our cities, and thus it must continue to be until they are clothed with the power and the responsibility of the management of their own affairs under general permissive laws of the state.

"In conclusion, Mr. Mayor, permit me on

behalf of the city of New York to congratulate the city of Rochester, not only upon the attainment of her fiftieth birthday, but upon the proud position she has attained as the queen of a noble and prosperous family of 'sister cities.'

The toast to which Mayor Smith of Philadelphia was called upon to respond was: "Pennsylvania, keystone of the arch; Philadelphia city of brotherly love and of historic fame within whose sacred precincts first was rocked the cradle of Liberty." In the course of his happy speech, Mayor Smith said that in whatever made New York great, Pennsylvania was with her, save upon the question of the tariff. He congratulated the city upon the rapid progress and its happy, cultured and prosperous people. "I am glad to know," said the speaker, "that when Rochester wanted a good mayor to serve four terms she went among the Parsons to find him. I am willing to admit his good looks, but I cannot admit his clerical looks."

The toast—"Our educational institutions: from the grammar school to the university; they are our pride and safeguard"—was responded to by President Anderson of the university in the following language;

"I thank you for the honor of representing the teacher's profession—one which is most vitally connected with all the moral, intellectual and economical interests of human society. This profession has a common object and embraces all departments from the kindergarten to the university, and I am glad to speak for them all as members of a common brotherhood. Our city has been noted for its efforts to secure the best education possible for the children of its citizens. To no influence does it owe more for its past prosperity than to its provisions for training the young.

"We have a common school system free to all, and crowned by our high school with its broad and vigorous course of instruction. This free system is supplemented by a large number of private schools of a high order of excellence. We have facilities for instruction in the processes of business and in the fine arts. Especially would we mention the educational influence of the gallery of art which we owe to the single thought and action of Mr. Powers, giving us a collection of pictures and statues to which comparatively few cities in our country can furnish a parallel. Soon we shall have the Reynolds' library, and in the not distant future connected with it a course of instruction for clerks and apprentices similar in its organization to the Cooper

Institute in New York. We have a largely endowed, ably manned and well-equipped theological seminary, with a library of great value open for consultation to the public,

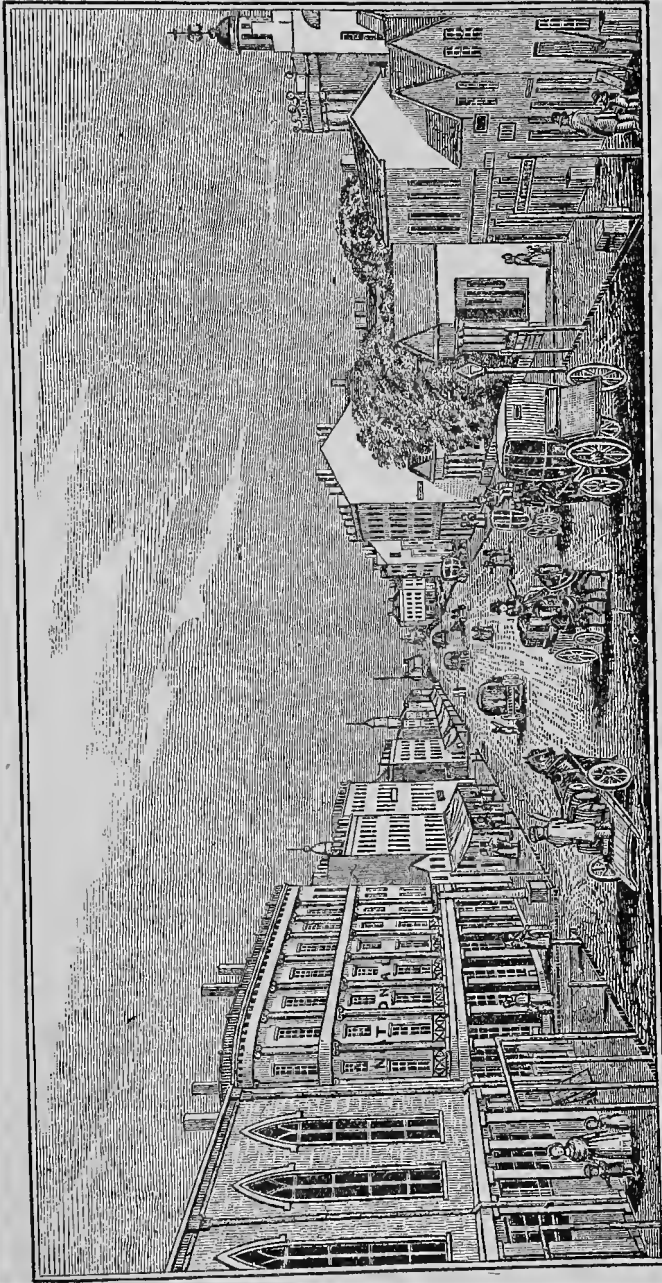
"We have a university which within the past thirty years has accumulated property costing nearly a million—with a library of over 20,000 volumes stored in the hall erected by Mr. Sibley, our fellow citizen—open for consultation through the year. It has a well equipped laboratory and specimens of geology and natural history, more than 40,000 in number. The university has sent out 860 graduates and as many more have pursued partial courses of study within its walls. Of these graduates 181 have come from our own city. Of these graduates a large number from abroad have settled in life among us. Of our university graduates forty have become presidents or professors in colleges in various states of our union. They have served in the army, engaged in business and the professions, divinity, law and medicine. You have only to listen to their arguments in our courts, to watch their treatment of the sick in your own families, to follow in your minds the clergymen among their number who have filled pulpits in fifty cities in our land, to become satisfied that the work of our university has been a worthy and successful one. I do not claim too much when I say that the proportion of successful men among our graduates has been equal to that shown by any of our sister institutions. I believe it has done a work of which no citizen of Rochester need be ashamed."

The next toast was: "The clergy, by whose example, as well as precept, our citizens have ever been led to a higher and better life. May their influence never be less potent to preserve our city from vice and corruption, in whatsoever form it may appear." The response of Bishop McQuaid was as follows:

"While engaged in taking note of the advancement of our city in many ways and on many lines during the fifty years of its municipal existence, it is highly proper not to forget the spiritual element and the religious forces at work in promoting material growth and progress."

"I thank the committee in charge of our semi-centennial celebration for coupling my name with the sentiment of 'The Clergy.' I deeply appreciate the honor of being called on to respond to this sentiment. There are others whose years and longer residence in our city might well have entitled them to this honor, but they will, I am sure, not begrudge a favor to another, which strikingly illustrates the remarkable change that has come over the relations of various bodies of religionists

within the period commemorated. Fifty years ago it would not have been possible to do what to-day may be done with pleasure to most of our fellow citizens, and certainly without stirring up bitterness in the minds of any. It is an important fact to note that, under a well adjusted arrangement of relative rights and duties, the differences of religious belief and practices do not necessarily interfere with our social and civic obligations and intercourse. The change is creditable, and is due to the growing good sense of the people, to a not unsalutary restraint exercised by the press, and to the wisdom acquired by the pulpit that a good cause is best fostered among an intelligent people by moderation in statement and the absence of theological acrimony and all lingual rasping. In my long experience, and in several sections of the country, I know of no city whose pulpits are freer than those of Rochester from the fierce onslaughts of polemics which hurt and never help. The clergyman who has been some time in Rochester catches the tone of the city, and soon learns that his ministrations will be more acceptable to his hearers if the spirit of charity pervade his discourses. None the less is he free to present his doctrines forcibly and unflinchingly, while keeping within the bounds of established propriety. The office of a clergyman is not only to teach doctrinal truth, but to illustrate and honor these teachings by a life of practical charity and active benevolence. Kind and gentle toward all in word and manner, he is helpful toward the sick, the distressed, and the indigent, according to his limited means. Fifty years ago there were in the city no hospitals, no asylums, no homes for the old and the homeless, because there was little or no need of them. To-day these institutions abound in our city, suffice for every form of suffering, are ample in their accommodations, complete in equipments, and are directed by skilled and faithful guardians. They are deservedly among the chief glories of Rochester. Our two hospitals, in sisterly rivalry, under the care of noble and devoted women, leave no form of diseased and crippled humanity uncared for; our four asylums offer shelter to all fatherless and motherless little ones; our many homes welcome the broken down and unprotected to food and a roof. In building up and providing these institutions of christian benevolence, the clergy have led the way and shared the labor and anxiety incidental to growth and success. If they lacked the heavy purse, they held the magic wand with which to strike the plethoric purses of their more wealthy parishioners. Without being a professional politician, the clergyman is often called on to rise above the storm and fury of heated political contests, and tone the unreasoning passions of angry partisans down to sober thought and speech that detriment



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to the republic's welfare may not follow through greed of political ambition and pre-ferment. When danger to liberty and peace-ful order threatens, he rises above the grade of the politician, and reaches to the dignity of the patriot. His utterances are thought-ful and weighty, and savor of the earnestness and wisdom of the statesman.

"From the nature of his work and office, seemingly away from the people and not of them, no man in a Christian community is more of the people, with them and for them, than the clergyman. He belongs to all classes, is ever at their call and service, and his church must be for the people. Exponent of the law of his Master, he brings it to hear to restrain the unjust and uphold the op-pressed. He rebukes, counsels, soothes and comforts, rich and poor, as occasion may de-mand. In our republic dignity and influence wane as the clergyman recedes from the people and their legitimate sympathies and necessities; they take on glory and power as he comes nearer to the people in their daily aspirations and struggles. He will never be able to lead them, or check their unreason-able and dangerous outbursts of frenzy, unless the people feel that their clergyman is of them and with them in all lawful en-deavors.

"In vain do we attempt to build up a city in a Christian land on any other basis than that of Christian morality. Prisons are to hold in check the criminal classes, and protect the law-abiding from their depre-dations. Churches and schools—and the more Christian they are the better—are to form character and conscience in the young, and maintain them in the old, that the criminal classes may not grow, but diminish in number. Our churches and schools have kept pace with the increase of popula-tion. As the boundaries of the city widen, churches adapted in size and adornment to the means of the people spring into exist-ence. They are new centers of Christianizing influence."

"There is a species of church whose value and significance should not be ignored. It is the church—the sanctuary—of the home whose head is its priest. No where else do these sanctuaries so abound as here in Rochester. Only one family dwells under the one roof. The privacy thus secured guards the sacredness of this Christian home. Around the little house the light and the sunshine play. There is room for garden culture and for flowers and fruits. The moral atmosphere is the purer for the seclusion, and for the freer air. A clergy-man's task is less difficult when the mem-bers of his flock are so favorably housed and protected from contamination.

"The record of the clergy of Rochester during this half century is one that no clergyman need be ashamed of. There have

been able and illustrious men among them in the past; there are such among them to-day. They need fear no man's scrutiny. While the past is now under the microscope of inspection, not to detect flaws and blem-ishes, so much as to draw encouragement from knowledge of small beginnings end-ing in glorious success and prosperity, the clergy of the city point with pride to their work and court examination. The study of the past will teach members of other pro-fessions and of industrial and commer-cial bodies much that is useful for warn-ing and guidance, and will not to be thrown away on us. Our respon-sibility is the greatest. Rightly more is expected of our profession. The wonders of mechanical achievements in the future may eclipse all that this half century can show, but if our country, destined to be a land of many cities counting their inhab-itants by the million, cannot keep pace in good order, respect for law and sound morals, with this increase of population, these crowded cities will become hot-beds of vice, of lawlessness and of danger to a republic founded on principles of Chris-tian morality and submission to law, benefi-cent in its spirit of justice and equality for all, and free from partiality and favoritism to individuals or classes."

Judge Macomber responded to the toast: "To the judiciary: Pure, able, independ-ent; the palladium of our rights and bul-wark of our liberties—to whose honored ranks our city has furnished some of the foremost names our nation boasts." The response was as follows:

"The judiciary could not be dropped from the history of Rochester without se-rious loss to the renown of the city. The general growth of our city, the increase of our population, the gradual spread of the city limits, the substitution of new and ele-gant buildings for the old, the expanding fortunes which thrift and industry have wrought, the advance in the arts and sci-ences, are physical facts palpable to the senses. We see them, therefore they are. Within the same time there have been also changes of legal systems, a develop-ment of jurisprudence in our state, none the less real, but which do not strike so directly the senses, in effect-ing which the city may take just praise to itself for the part which she has borne. I refer to the struggle in this state for a thoroughly independent judiciary, for a distinctively judicial court, whose duty it is to interpret the law and administer justice in the light of legal science with historical accuracy, and with an art which is born only of learning and honesty. I say 'judicial court' advisedly; for formerly the tri-bunal wherein the ultimate judic-

ial authority was vested, was, in the colonial period, the governor and his associates, called a council, and later, and under the first constitution it was vested in the lieutenant-governor and the senate, the chancellor and the justices of the supreme court. Men unacquainted with legal principles and unskilled in the application of established laws, though associated with others who had both learning and experience, had the power and the opportunity by their voice and their votes, to make decisions and pronounce judgments which, however just as arbitrations, would not contribute much to the scientific value of the law. The fact that so little actual inconvenience was caused by this method of pronouncing decisions in the court of errors does not render the system the less illogical and unscientific. When it gave way, under the constitution of 1846, to the court of appeals, a second and a mighty stride was taken towards making the court of last resort a body such as the imperial commercial supremacy of the state demanded. But it fell just short of being what was most desired. Trained lawyers, it is true, were secured for its judges; but on account of the representative element in it from the supreme court, by which our justices of that court sat with the four who were chosen as judges of the court of appeals, a shifting or rotary motion was given to it which detracted much from its dignity. Its learning was equal to the demands of the age, but it lacked that stability of membership which is so essential to a court wherein the ultimate authority is reposed. When the constitution of 1869 was adopted, permanency of membership was attained, and the most ardent evolutionist in morals and governmental systems could not well ask for more.

"In all this the city of Rochester, I have said, may take a just pride; for since the adoption of the constitution of 1846, the people of the state have not failed to look here for a member of that court, and except for a few years when a voluntary resignation made a vacancy, this city has not been without its representative in that court. No like honor can, I believe, be successfully claimed by any other city in the state. Its fortune in that respect is unique. While, therefore, we congratulate each other to-day upon our material prosperity, the reflective mind will naturally turn to the contemplation of the more enduring contribution to the judicature of the state which its representatives have made and which shall last forever.

"The first of our justices of the supreme court was William B. Rochester, who was appointed in 1823. He was not, I believe, a resident of the city at the time, but he soon thereafter removed here. Our next representative in that court was Addison

Gardiner. The honor of Vice-Chancellor Whittlesey is ours also, being one of the only two, I believe, who ever bore that distinctive appellation. After 1846, Rochester has never been unrepresented in the supreme court. Samuel L. Selden, Theron R. Strong, E. Darwin Smith and George W. Rawson well merited the honor which was bestowed upon them. I refrain from speaking of the living; but of the dead the character of not one could be spared and leave the judicial history of our city unimpaired.

"Years hence the Hallam of our constitutional history will find, that at Rochester in an age when political passion was rife, there was found in Addison Gardiner a judge who could not be swayed by the passion of partizan strife; he will find in the transitional period of a new constitution not only a Gardiner but Samuel L. Selden and Henry R. Selden, whose decisions illumined the way to true development of a pure and scientific jurisprudence; and another whom you selected to respond to this toast, but whose official duties preclude it, George F. Danforth, into whose worthy hands the people placed the succession.

"These courts have always shown not only a disposition to preserve, but also an ability to improve, and thereby have easily met the changes in business by which new property rights have been created and new wrongs defined, and have impressed themselves favorably upon the age, as may be seen by the adoption, in a majority of the states in the union, of their system of procedure, and in the repayment to England, of any prior indebtedness of ours by the enactment there of the judicature act of 1875, where so many of our law reforms were engrafted upon the ancient methods of English jurisprudence.

"Not deeming it fit to speak further of the influence of the city through the court of which I am a member, and not at all of its present occupants, I leave untouched much of your honor and reputation among men. But when I reflect how far-reaching is its daily influence upon the lives and fortunes of the people, and how a case to-day may be the precedent of to-morrow, and the authority for generations to come, I may with modesty exclaim,

"How far that little candle throws his beam."

The toast to the bar was briefly but happily responded to by W. F. Cogswell.

Dr. E. M. Moore responded with characteristic felicity to the toast "Medicine:" which "soothes our pains and shortens our woes. Its duty done, the tender mercies of the doctor of divinity calms the troubled breast and merge discordant fears into the sweet harmony of eternal rest."

The toast proposed to the press was: "The Press; as in the past and present, so may it be in the future. that:

" 'Here shall the press the people's rights maintain.

Unawed by influence and unbribed by gain;
Here patriot truth her glorious precepts draw,
Pledged to religion, liberty and law.' "

In response William Parcell said:

"MR. PRESIDENT—As a citizen of Rochester in its village days, and during the half century of its city growth, I feel that my first duty on this occasion is to thank Divine Providence for the preservation and guidance that have kept me here, and that keep me here still. As one connected with the press of Rochester for more than forty years, I respond to the toast just offered in its honor with peculiar pleasure. This is a day of reminiscence—a day that marks an epoch in the life of the municipality and freshens the history of a most eventful period. To many agencies does Rochester owe its population and prosperity, but to no other one is it more indebted than to its press. Rochester was but a hamlet in the wilderness when, in 1816, following the organization of the first church with sixteen members, and the first school with a like number of pupils, came from Utica Augustine G. Dauby, son of one of the French heroes who fought in the revolution under Lafayette, with a Ramage press and the type and furniture of a small printing office, from which he issued Rochester's first newspaper, a weekly journal called the *Gazette*. The publication of the first daily, not only of Rochester but of the United States west of Albany, the *Advertiser*, was commenced ten years later, on the 25th of October, 1826, when the population of the village was but 7,660. And it is a notable fact that that *Advertiser*, which has swallowed up so many rivals, still lives and flourishes as the *Union and Advertiser*, while its weekly issue, the *Republican*, is the original *Gazette* established by Mr. Dauby in 1816. I shall not attempt to enumerate the many journals, daily, weekly, and monthly, nearly one hundred in number, that have come and most of which have gone, since Rochester's first newspaper appeared. Suffice it to say that all, during their existence, and especially those still alive, have ever been watchful and jealous of the city's interests, and have never let slip an opportunity to advocate and advance them. Their aim and effort have always been to conserve the public weal—to uphold the right and put down the wrong. And the survivors have kept pace in their progress with the strides of the city. The primitive press of Dauby that with bed and platen struck off two hundred and forty sheets an hour with twelve different and distinct movements of manual la-

bor, has been succeeded by the steam rotary that increases the number of impressions an hundred fold without human exertion. The aggregate circulation of the daily press of Rochester forty years ago did not exceed twenty hundred. To-day it is between fifty and sixty thousand. All Western New York is tributary to the press of Rochester, and is practically suburban territory of the city. The dozen different railways that ramify the country round about afford such facilities for distribution that the villagers along their lines, ten, twenty, fifty and hundred miles distant, are enabled to read their Rochester evening paper before supper, and their Rochester morning paper before breakfast, simultaneously with the people of the city. This rapid intercourse forms and establishes a community of interest, causes a constant feeding of business from the circumference to the centre, and hence aids the building up of the city that is constantly going on.

"I shall not, Mr. President, weary the company here assembled with any dissertation on the press as a general topic. Its power is known, its virtues are recognized, its vices are deplored. Electricity and steam have heightened the importance and value of its best attributes. Through these agencies it can gather in and spread abroad the events of the day, the hour, the moment, in all parts of the world. Nay, the press of Rochester, New York, can obtain and publish a full account of what occurs in Rochester, England, before it transpires, according to the diurnal hour. Through the agencies of electricity and steam the press of the world could, by concert of action, bring the minds of all the civilized peoples of the earth into communion and engage them in consideration of any given subject at any given time. Such an engine of thought is a monster power to be directed for good or evil. Its increase of strength has, especially in this country during the past thirty years, been wonderful. In 1850 the number of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States was 2,526, and their circulation by single issue 5,142,179. In 1880 the number had risen to 11,403 and their circulation to 31,177,924. It has come to pass that aside from the journals that cultivate the fields of news and politics and literature, the names of those that serve as organs of the various branches of business, trades, professions, miscellaneous industries and enterprises, and specialties of various kinds are legion.

"There is nothing in the history of the press of Rochester to which we can turn with greater pride than to the talent and character of those who have gone before—most of them to their graves, but some to engage in other pursuits which they still follow. Among the names of Rochester

editors readily called, several of them from the roll of fame, are those of Thurlow Weed, the leader in this state of the anti-Masonic, whig, and republican parties, in the order of their succession, for a period of over thirty years; Henry O'Reilly, the projector and builder of telegraph lines; Patrick Barry, the recognized head of the great horticultural interests of the country; Luther Tucker and Dr. Daniel Lee, distinguished writers on agriculture; William Lyon Mackenzie, leader of the Canadian rebellion of 1837; Frederic Douglass, whose *North Star* lit up the line of the underground railroad and beaoned many a poor runaway slave across the border to Canada; Thomas W. Flagg, T. Hart Hyatt, Isaac Butts, George Dawson, Orsamus Turner, Henry Cook, Samuel P. Allen, Alexander Mann, and D. D. T. Moore. Among the names of Rochester publishers held in remembrance for their many excellent qualities are those of Augustine G. Dauby, Everard Peck, Derrick Sibley, Robert Martin, Alvah Strong, Erastus Shepard, Leonard and Lawrence Jerome, Elihu F. Marshall and Joseph Curtis.

"If the present conductors of the press of Rochester shall leave behind them example as good, and record as bright, as have been left by those whose names stand out boldest in the list of their predecessors, they may confidently count upon honorable retirement and rest in peace."

The next toast was: "Municipal government; illustrious in history as the champion of human rights, its integrity must be maintained by the wisdom, firmness and purity of its administration." The announcement of the name of Mayor Seth Low of Brooklyn, elicited a burst of applause followed three hearty cheers. Mayor Low's response was as follows:

"I cannot answer to this sentiment in the spirit of prophecy. As a prophet I would sell out cheap, but in history I count myself some. In this spirit let me speak. I desire to say some things concerning a class of experiences not familiar to a guest majority of my hearers. In explanation I can do no better than repeat an anecdote which has been told of Mayor Green of Boston. At the time of which I speak the cellar of one of the citizens in a low part of the city was flooded with water. It was particularly unfortunate in this case, because the good man kept hens in his cellar. After the disaster he appeared at the office of the tax collector and wanted his cellar pumped out. The official argued that it was his duty to pump men's pockets dry, but he could not properly be called upon to pump out flooded cellars. The good man insisted that his hens would be drowned

and said, 'My name's Terry Muldoon and I've fifty votes, and I want my cellar pumped out.' To get rid of Terry the tax collector advised him to go to see the mayor and he went. In a few days he returned to the tax collector's office with the same demand. 'My name's Terry Muldoon and I've fifty votes and I want my cellar pumped out.' The official asked if Terry had visited the mayor; if so, what the mayor had said about pumping out the cellar. 'He only said to me,' was the answer, 'Terry, man, why don't you keep ducks?' So you see a mayor is called upon to solve a great many questions in the private life of citizens.

"In the presence of the honored governor of our state, who has himself been a mayor, and in the presence of half a dozen mayors of cities, I cannot assume to speak as one who knows all about it. I can only speak of some things we have done in Brooklyn. Our city government was formerly like other cities, in the hands of a number of separate departments, each one of which was a law unto itself. Each department assumed the power to tear up our streets, but not one felt called upon to repair the damage. We have had triple headed and non-partisan boards. Such commissions seem to have power to do harm enough, but little capacity to do good. In this way it has been attempted to build cities upon the principle of the division of the responsibility. We now have in Brooklyn one responsible head to each executive department—one police commissioner, one fire commissioner, one health commissioner and so on. The single head of a department, the one man upon whom responsibility rests, fears the blame that may fall upon him if he fails to discharge his duty, but, what is a more important consideration, he is anxious to do well. If there is but one police commissioner, and the department is efficiently managed, there can be no question as to where the credit belongs. Brooklyn gives to her mayor the power to administer the city government and puts upon him responsibility for the proper conduct of the city's affairs. The mayor of Brooklyn assumes his office January 1, for a term of two years. February 1 it becomes his duty to name the heads of the several departments of the city government. He has the sole power of appointment. I claim our system the most American of any in the country. While the people are attempting to right one department, under the system generally in vogue, another goes astray. When a mayor comes up for election the people know that he will assume responsibility commensurate with the power with which he is to be clothed. The people know that they can make a city government at one stroke and that the mayor they elect will be responsible to them while his term

of office lasts. How many of us can tell exactly the relations which one official sustains to another? If we find it difficult to mark the lines how must it appear to the mind of the naturalized citizen. The proposition that everything rests upon the election of a mayor is one you can make clear to the mind of any citizen, whether he be a native or foreign born.

"We believe in home rule within proper limits. We have suffered by the legislature stepping in to tell us what to do in municipal affairs and we have got tired of all of it. We believe the legislature should limit the debt-making power of cities. We don't believe though that the legislature should step in and say 'you must enter upon this improvement or that whether you will or not.' The debts of our cities have been contracted in just this way. Too often the desire of a few men prevails with the legislature in laying burdens upon the people. When extraordinary or ordinary improvements are to be made we want the work to be done through home channels. We will accept some extraordinary machinery, provided it comes through the mayor who will be responsible for its workings." In concluding his remarks Mayor Low commended the civil service law governing municipal affairs, and spoke of the importance of training citizens to appreciate the importance of local political affairs. Mayor Low's speech was received with vociferous applause and three rousing cheers.

His worship the Mayor of Toronto, responded pleasantly to the toast "Our Dominion Visitors. Separated from us by lines of state, but near to our hearts, and ever welcome to our shores," "I shall go back and tell my people," said the speaker, "that notwithstanding we are under different governments and revere different flags, we find in the United States and in Rochester a kind, generous and hospitable people."

The next toast was "The business interests of Rochester, by whom the million may be fed, clothed, shod and have their needs supplied. May 'good goods' continue to be the motto and the whole world be the market." To this toast William N. Sage responded as follows:

"After the exhibition of to-day illustrating what Rochester can do and has done, it is almost unnecessary to say anything about our business interest. Rochester was established here on account of the water power of our noble Genesee. At the same time we had this fertile country around of which this city was the natural

center. A large proportion of our prosperity has come since the granting of the charter. Since then the entire railroad system has entered Rochester, bringing in its riches and creating employment for many men. We have a class of men here, who are enterprising, who carry on extensive operations throughout this entire section. Now about the shoe business with which I have been somewhat connected. That was started in 1835. It has been extending until there are factories established whose reputation is known even to the Rocky mountains. So we might speak of the clothing business, so of drugs, jewelry and even the caskets in which we are laid when we go to Mount Hope. I could speak of the \$18,000,000 in our savings banks. It is a testimonial of the economy and industry of our citizens." Mr. Sage referred to Powers block, making a complimentary allusion to the energy and enterprise of Mr. Powers. Mr. Sage also referred to the approaching political campaign, saying that whatever the result we all be inspired with enthusiasm for the "land of the free and the home of the brave."

Patrick Barry was called to respond to the toast "Horticulture and Floriculture." Mr. Barry was not present, but his response was read by W. C. Barry.

The next toast was: "Our labor interest. Labor," said one of America's greatest thinkers, 'is the grand conqueror, enriching and building up nations more surely than the proudest battles.' The history of no city in our land more forcibly illustrates the truth of this saying than that of Rochester. Quietly, peaceably, without fortuitous assistance, but steadily and laboriously she has gone forward. Who can estimate her obligations to those who have borne the brunt, endured the heat and done the work of her upbuilding." Hume H. Cale was not present to respond and the toast was passed.

The paper prepared by Mr. Cale is as follows:

That beautiful lithograph, the "Semi-centennial Memorial," that has been issued, represents with a few skillful touches the growth of Rochester from a wilderness to its present state of population and importance. It also illustrates clearly and deftly the growth of industrial thought. The industrial idea grows as a tree grows. It may be, and is, crude at first; but continual grafting and pruning, and experimenting improves it until its fruit is seen in the beauty and perfection of our architectural and industrial surroundings. The Indian pictured in that lithograph, the original possessor of our soil here, had but a hazy idea of architecture and the various forms of industry. He knew enough to build a wigwam, and that was all. His constructiveness

went no further. His idea of industry was the procurement of enough game to sustain life from day to day, and with this rude form of living and doing he was content. The pioneer who succeeded him, whose sturdy arm leveled the forests and laid the foundation for our city's existence, had an industrial idea a trifle more advanced. His constructiveness went as far as the building of the rude log cabin. His industrial thought culminated in the felling of the forest and in the cultivation of the scant acres he had redeemed from wildness. Each generation is content with its industrial thought and its architectural surroundings. The pioneer was content with his cabin and his plot of clearing, and probably enjoyed his life as much as—if not more than—we do ours. The industrial thought grew and the saw-mill came, and with it came the crude framed dwelling, unplastered, unpainted, unadorned. The saw-mill is the pioneer. It widened the scope of industry. It evolved a farm from the clearing. It gave to the banks of the Genesee a village destined to become a great city. The pioneers were unconscious of the growth or their industrial thought. It grew as naturally as plants grow. They knew not what they were building, nor had they an idea that the industrial thought would widen and develop and result in the order of things visible to us to-day. Had one predicted then the city as we know it, without doubt he would have been looked upon as having something out of gear in his mental machinery. The brickyard is the civiliser—the second mile post on the road of pioneer progress. The industrial idea developed a brick dwelling, a brick block, rows of brick blocks, a village of brick—a city of brick and stone and marble, with all the wealth and beauty of architectural adornment. The first efforts were crude and excite our amusement to-day, but the fruits are seen in that grand block of Powers', and in this stately hotel in which we celebrate the growth of the industrial thought of the men who made Rochester.

In the development of that thought the rude mortar and pestle of the Indian gave way to the millstone with all the milling improvements, and there was built up here a great industry that gave us the name, 'Flour City.' The clearing of the pioneer which he tilled with such difficulty and watched with anxiety developed our fertile nurseries with their prolific wealth of beauty and gave to us our more modern 'Flower City.' Trace the thought and the channel widens. The lapstone of the humble shoemakers in the little Genesee village developed our vast shoe industry. The forge and anvil of the village blacksmith were touched with the wand of progress, and in their stead sprang up our busy machine shops. In each advance of this industrial thought is seen the strong arm and skilled hand of labor. What our citizens are celebrating to-day with such generous enthusiasm is the creative genius of labor. Underneath all of our fair city's beauty and prosperity lies labor—the labor of brain and of hand. Before this creative genius all men should bow with profound respect. May we not hope that the time will come when all men shall acknowledge, with Daniel Webster, that 'the greatest interest of the country, the cause of all its prosperity, is labor, labor, labor?' May we not hope that the day will come when all men shall recognise the truth that the labor question is the first question to be settled in civil society, that on it all other questions and conditions depend? May we not hope that the time will come when men shall pay less attention to the superficial industrial thought and have a more generous regard for actual and practical labor? That day is coming. It is foreshadowed to-day in the cordial response of all classes of our citizens to celebrate the growth of that thought which has built up the industrial interests of the city of Rochester.

Mayor Parsons announced as the next toast 'Our veterans. Who offered their lives

that our country might live. We rejoice it was not necessary to complete sacrifice that they were so ready to make, and that so many survived to celebrate with us this festal day. To them and their companions who have gone before we owe the salvation of our nation and the safety of our city. To them all honor, glory and praise." Hon. H. S. Greenleaf responded to the toast substantially as follows:

"I thank you for your cordial greeting but most especially Mr. President I thank you for assigning to me this toast. What soldier would not take pride in responding to this toast? We are thrilled with high resolves at the two words 'our veterans.' Do we understand what they imply? These words express love of country and loyalty to the old flag. Do we really understand they speak of deserted firesides, of weeping maidens, of physical and mental suffering greater than men could bear. They speak of the sentry guard. They speak of the attack and the tented field, of Sherman's march to the sea, and especially these words speak of the 1st New York Veteran brigade, of whose deeds on the field of battle Rochester may be justly proud. They remind us of ignominious defeat and glorious victory. They remind us of Lexington, Bunker Hill and Yorktown. They stand for the republican form of government. They stand for civil and religious liberty for the United States of America. This beautiful city of flowers, literally built on a rock, whose fiftieth anniversary we meet to commemorate to-night, this empire state with its 5,000,000 people, this magnificent country, grander than any other, now in fact the land of free and the home of brave owe more of their general prosperity and true glory to our veterans who defended their country in the days that tried men's souls, than they ever can repay. Do what we and our children can, they will be the country's creditors still."

The following toast was "The Ladies,

"They walk in beauty, like the night
Of cloudless climes and starry skies;
And all that's best of dark and bright
Meet in their aspect and their eyes."

Thus sang the poet of the ladies of other days, thus say we of the noble wives, mothers and sisters who have done so much to make our city what it is, and of those who to-day make life and home lovely and attractive." J. B. Perkins, who it was expected would respond, was not present, but he sent the following letter which was read by Charles E. Fitch:

"I said at the time, that if after fifty years of corporate life, Rochester could not produce a toast committee which should



COL. NATHANIEL ROCHESTER.

Col. Nathaniel Rochester was born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, on the 21st day of February, 1752. At the age of twenty we find him engaged in mercantile pursuits, but on the commencement of the struggle between the Colonies and Great Britain he became prominently engaged in the struggle, both in military and legislative offices. After the war, he again embarked in mercantile and manufacturing pursuits, at Hagerstown, Maryland. In 1788, he married Sophia, daughter of Wm. Beatty, Esq., of Maryland.

Col. Rochester's connection with this section dates as early as 1802, in which year he visited the Genesee, where he appears to have become the purchaser of six hundred acres of land, which was made with the intention of removing to it with his family. In 1804 he again visited the Genesee, when the "Hundred-acre Lot," now included in our city, was obtained, at seventeen dollars and fifty cents per acre. In 1810 Col. Rochester first became a resident of Western New York, at Dansville, where he lived five years, and erected a large paper mill and various other manufacturing establishments. In 1815 he removed to a farm in Bloomfield. After remaining there three years, in 1818 he took up his residence in this city, which, in the interim, had received his name. In January, 1817, Col. Rochester officiated as secretary of the Convention, at Canandaigua, which urged the construction of the Erie Canal. During the succeeding years of his active life he was prominently identified with the growth and improvement of our city, and held many offices of public trust, serving twice as presidential elector, the first as Clerk of the County of Monroe, Member of the Assembly, etc.

In the spring of 1824 a law passed, granting a charter for the "Bank of Rochester," when Col. Rochester was appointed one of the commissioners for taking subscriptions and apportioning the capital stock. In June of the same year he was unanimously elected president of that correct and vigorous institution. The office (with that also of director) was resigned in December following, it having been originally taken only at the urgent solicitation of a number of his fellow citizens, and with the avowal that, as soon as the bank was successfully in operation, he must be permitted to resign. When this resolution was carried into effect, the Colonel was only two months from completing his seventy-fourth year.

The relations of Col. Rochester to this city, after the period of his retirement from the bank, were those rather of personal influence than personal activity. The age and bodily infirmity, however, which restrained the latter, gave weight to the former. His opinions came with the experience of three-score and ten. His example was enforced by the tried morality of a long life, and the higher sanction of religious conduct and hope. His disinterested use of the property he had, afforded every facility for a thrifty and prosperous population. From the commencement he sold the lots on terms the most liberal, and encouraged, by his personal benefactions, every plan of general utility. He died May 17, 1831, after an illness of several weeks.

choose a more appropriate person than myself to answer the toast of the ladies; it spoke poorly for the city. I must now give the worst proof of my unfitness for the honor by being recreant to the cause I have agreed to espouse; but imperative business takes me from the city to-morrow. You can more than fill my place by choosing some poet to sing their charms or some wit to pretend to point out their imaginary foibles. If all fail, get some Mormon saint, who can speak from a large and varied experience.

Dr. Oronhyateka of London, Canada, was called upon by Judge Morgan to make a brief speech. He spoke substantially as follows:

"Since the gentleman who was to have responded to the toast, 'The Ladies,' has failed us, it is extremely unfortunate that I am not a poet, which seems to be an essential in responding to this toast. Still, as an Indian I think I may claim some right to respond to the toast. I am well aware that white men look down on the Indians as an inferior race. This is a great mistake. Let me in a few words show you why the Indians are a superior race. One of the evidences taken by the scientists in judging of a people is the language. Now when an Indian gets so full of feeling that he must swear he has to borrow his language from the English. An Indian can not swear in his own language. That is one evidence of the superiority of the Indians. It is a common belief among the whites, I know very well, that we make the women do all the work. That is a mistake. Our women are free. I would no more think of opposing the little queen who rules over my home than I would think of marching into this state to retake our ancient heritage. In our councils when we cannot agree we call in the women. If you would follow our example you would still be more prospered. All our chieftanships descend through the women."

MORE FIREWORKS IN THE EVENING.

Toward evening the weather grew milder, and the centre of the city was filled by half-past eight with dense crowds in anticipation of enjoyment from the fire works. The city was beautifully illuminated. Every building of prominence was decked with Chinese lanterns, while additional electric lights added brilliancy to the scene. The pyrotechnic display was very fine. Several firms furnished set pieces, and the sky was continually filled with rockets and other aerial pieces. Colored lights burned on Powers' tower and the Kimball chimney added greatly to the picture. Only two serious accidents occurred, and those at H. H. Warner's on N. St. Paul street during the firing of some fire-piece. The Rochester Savings bank building was beautifully illuminated, "R. S. B.,

1881," being illustrated upon both fronts. The following are the buildings most conspicuous for the illumination: Powers Block, the Powers Hotel, Reynolds Arcade, Smith, Perkins & Co.'s building, the Baker block, A. S. Mann & Co., E. J. Arnold & Co., Sibley, Lindsey & Curr, Brewster, Crittenden & Co., the Warner building and the stores of Cauffman, Dinkelspiel & Co., J. W. Rosenthal & Co., Stein Bloch & Co., S. J. Arnold, Burke, FitzSimons, Hone & Co. on N. St. Paul street.

After the fire works the small-boy—to the number of two or three hundred—paraded the principal streets armed with tin horns and drums. Their enthusiasm was dampened only when a copious rain began to descend shortly before midnight, when the semi-centennial celebration, may be said, was over.

In looking back at the celebration the people of Rochester may well be proud of the event that gave them an opportunity for such a display. The magnanimity of the citizens in contributing liberally to the fund and their individual efforts to make the occasion a success, bespeak for Rochester a marvellous growth in the next half-century of its life as a city, into which we have but just entered. The celebration was a complete success, and will be remembered for many years. To those who proposed the proper observance of the day, not less than to those who skillfully carried it to a brilliant termination, are due the thanks of the people of the city.

The Press on the Celebration.

THE SEMI-CENTENNIAL.

* [Democrat and Chronicle, June 9.]

To-day Rochester is in holiday attire. She is jubilant over the anniversary which marks her birth as a municipality. With joy expressed in her decorations, fair in her summer glory of green sward and blooming flowers, she makes high festival for her children and welcomes her guests within her borders.

Rochester may well celebrate this anniversary. Few eastern cities can show a more rapid growth or enjoy a more ample prosperity than that which has been vouchsafed to Rochester. Fifty years ago she had a population of about 13,000 people. To-day she has over 100,000, some, who claim to be well informed, placing it as high as 120,000. Her manufactures are many and of a varied character. Her merchants are among the most enterprising in the state. Her common schools, her university and her theological seminaries are of the highest order of excellence. By belts of iron running in every direction, she is connected with the outside world. She is the market for a larger territory than any city in the state outside the metropolis. She has received the benefit of the industries of many different races which here combine in harmonious efforts for the common weal. Both the German and Irish element form a very considerable portion of the population, and, as they heartily unite with other nationalities in the festivity of the day, it is proper that they should understand the full measure of the obligations which citizens of American birth feel toward them for what they

have contributed to the advancement of the common interests. This is to be a celebration in which all will participate.

In other ways, the history of Rochester will be dwelt upon to-day, and it is a matter for congratulation that, through the industry of competent literary labors, much of that history is to assume permanent form in volumes worthy of the inspiration that has produced them. We need not therefore enter into the details of that history which embraced seventy years of progress from the forest to the great city; but it hardly seems possible that such a transformation has been wrought within the comparatively brief period indicated, as has here been witnessed. Less than a century ago all Western New York was a wilderness. To-day it is studded with populous cities and thriving villages, within a garden fair as a dream of Beckford or Moore. Let us all rejoice and be exceeding glad for all the blessings we have received, and make these hours, fleeting though they are, memorable for the emphasis we give them.

OUR SEMI-CENTENNIAL.

[Morning Herald, June 9.]

Among the ancient Greeks the city was the unit of the body politic. It was the state; it was the nation. To be a citizen was to be a resident of the city, and the resident of the city alone possessed the highest civil rights. The citizen lived only for the welfare of the city. To bear its arms, to exult when it won on the battle field or applaud when it carried off the honors of the forum or the laurels of the amphitheatre. The citizen had everything to make civil life enthusiastic and invigorating. His feelings swelled or were depressed in proportion as his dear city became exalted or suffered eclipse. This system could not flourish in these times even though we would have it so; and who would have it so? The political anatomy of these hellenic cities is one thing, but their social anatomy is quite another. The most enthusiastic Rochesterian be he wise, does not wish to-day to see his city through the eyes of an ancient Greek. We do not celebrate to-day an event which cut us off from the green fields beyond and made us an autonomous body as was the ancient city. We do celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of an event which conferred upon us local self-government, but left us a part of the empire state and the county of Monroe, a part of the far famed Genesee valley, the fountain of our prosperity and our riches; which made us a body corporate. To-day this body corporate is a living thing. It breathes, and we rise and fall with the heaving of its breast. Life blood speeds through its arteries. It feels. It has emotions. A city is truly a living body. It lives on and on, assimilating the food which the industry of its inhabitants provides and developing new bone and muscle, blood and brain; or it wanes, languishes and dies.

The significance of the celebration which we commence to-day, of the fiftieth anniversary of our corporate existence, is plain, therefore, if we do but observe the simile of the living body. We have grown because we have been industrious, because we have made the most of our opportunities. Every citizen, be he a millionaire or a day laborer, is a part of the living

organism. He is one of its members. Let him rejoice then and see to it that we continue, taking on bone and muscle, blood and brain; that the body corporate performs its functions well and honestly; that it does not stultify itself or abuse and disgrace the powers and duties of a living body.

THE SEMI-CENTENNIAL.

[Post-Express, June 9.]

As Webster said at the Bunker Hill monument celebration—The orator of the occasion stands before us, and is silent.

Rochester, the Beautiful and the Busy, is the best orator and the most striking monument of her progress and prosperity.

"Esto perpetua!"

A FITTING FINALE.

[Union and Advertiser, June 11.]

Rochester's Semi-Centennial jubilee closed last evening with a grand banquet at the Powers Hotel and a gorgeous street illumination later on. Distinguished guests from abroad have left for their several homes, admittedly bearing with them the favorable impressions of Rochester's solid prosperity and cordial hospitality. On the whole, our celebration has been a marked and gratifying success. While, however, everybody else has given himself up to enjoyment of the events of the past two days, the editor, reporter and compositor has had double work to do. Parenthetically, it may be remarked that it is a pity some fete cannot be invented in which all may participate without respect or attention to business or calling of any name or nature. The semi-centennial proceedings had to be reported and commented upon at length, so that while it lasted the newspapers of Rochester were compelled to devote double duty as well as double space to the event and the occasion. After all, the task has been a labor love, since Rochester's glory is its journalists' highest pride. How charmingly interesting, too, have been the published reminiscences, stories, and incidents of Rochester's early days—its rise, prosperity, and magnificent development! They tell of our city's progress from a savage wilderness to a garden of delight—from a trackless forest to a leading centre of civilization and commerce; and they have been and will continue to be eagerly read by hundreds of thousands, not here alone, but in every part of the American Republic, where a Rochester man or woman, boy or girl, may chance to be. Older citizens, who have witnessed the growth of events herein described, almost from the outset, as well as those who have known Rochester a shorter time, will preserve these records for future pleasurable reference. No one can peruse them without pardonable pride at what has been accomplished by an industrious, enterprising and cultured people in but half a century of time.

How fair a city is Rochester, the goddess of the Genesee! Enthroned upon its banks, the incense of her industry, like the perfume of her flowers, spreads her fame throughout the world.

OUR CELEBRATION.

[Sunday Morning Herald.]

Rochester's semi-centennial celebration was a success in its every detail, and reflects credit upon those who had its management in charge.

It has proved of value at home and abroad. Many of our citizens had but a faint conception of the almost endless variety of commercial and manufacturing pursuits which are carried on within the limits of the city. It is long since we have had a procession which brought them out, and those who have seen former parades must have been struck with the great increase in variety and importance in the last few years. Rochester has grown very rapidly in the last decade; more rapidly than during any other period of its history. The prominent gentlemen from abroad who visited us and saw the almost endless stream of wagons on which were given exhibitions of Rochester's industrial wealth must have gone home with better ideas of the importance of the city than they have had before. Ours is an inland city, a quiet, conservative town, rapid in only one thing—piling up the municipal debt. Not being a grain or shipping center, it is but seldom that the world's attention is called to us. The prevailing impression abroad has been that Rochester was a sort of an overgrown village, of little importance in the commercial world. The fact is, that as a manufacturing center our city is rapidly going to the front. With the railroad facilities it now has there is no reason why it should not take the lead. If we can only manage to keep our taxes a little nearer what they should be we might almost hope that the centennial celebration of Rochester will show her one of the most important cities on the continent.

ROCHESTER'S GREAT DAY.

[Sunday Truth.]

The day came. The day has gone. Never before has Rochester beheld such a gala day, such enthusiasm, such generous exhibitions of love and respect for our fair city. The pioneers who bravely penetrated the forests here a half century and more ago, felled the wilderness, and erected their humble log cabins where now stand our spacious mansions and stately blocks, never in their wildest flights of fancy dreamed that half a century would see on the banks of the Genesee a city of such beauty and extensive population, never predicted that an enthusiastic populace would so warmly praise the foundations they then laid.

The growth of Rochester is something to be proud of. It ranks to-day among the first cities of our country, and is surpassed by none in the natural beauty of its surroundings. The ceremonies of Tuesday were in all respects appropriate to the occasion, and will long be remembered.

Rochester to-day is ripe in the experience gained during the fifty years of her life, and enters upon her second half century under circumstances the most favorable. What the city will be fifty years from now who can predict? Who can tell how extensive its boundaries, how dense its population, how prosperous its people?

Of the thousands who participated in the ceremonies Tuesday none, in all probability, of the adults will live to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of our city's life and growth. The quietness of Mount Hope and the white-crowned cemeteries of the city will surround them. Their children, many of them, will gladly celebrate that day, and will sound the praises of

the men who to-day are playing their honorable part in the upbuilding and perfecting of Rochester.

FROM OUTSIDE JOURNALS.

[Buffalo Courier.]

The growth of Rochester is thoroughly sound and healthy. The city is in the heart of a fine agricultural country studded with happy villages and comfortable farm houses. It is accessible through a network of eight more or less important railways. Once the great milling town of the country, it has gradually multiplied the forms of its industries, and is now noted in various branches of manufacture, especially in the shoe and clothing trades. In days of old it was the Flour city, but now since the development of its great nurseries and seed houses it is known as the Flower city. It is a beautiful town. Seen from Mount Hope or the Pinnacle in midsummer it is so covered with the foliage of its shade trees as to look like a vast grove. It has no single street as fine as Delaware avenue, but it can boast of a few handsome thoroughfares, and it has miles of streets lined with pretty dwellings set off by neat grassy dooryards. There are few mean quarters in the town. It is good in almost all directions. The distinguishing glory of the city is that so many of its working people own their own homes, and are able to make them trim and comfortable. Of course there is poverty and misery here and there, but we think no city in the world of its size has less of either than Rochester. Its characteristics are quietude, intelligence, and contented industry. It has nearly all the advantages of the modern American city in the way of good schools, decent churches, commodious hospitals and asylums, admirable water-works, and, if they may be called advantages, beautiful cemeteries. But withal it must be said that Rochester is sadly lacking in public spirit. It has no soldiers' monument; no public library worthy of the name; no great hall; and no park beyond three or four old-fashioned "squares," though the banks of the lower Genesee might be turned into a suburban paradise. The rich men of Rochester, unlike the rich men of Buffalo, seem not to have learned that it is either their duty or their interest to do anything for the benefit of the community in which they have prospered. Perhaps their local patriotism may be aroused to some extent by the memories and the hopes kindled in the excitement of their semi-centennial celebration. Never before has Rochester been so thoroughly awake, and so eagerly enthusiastic, and the fair city in its holiday adornments is indeed a pleasant sight. Again we present our best wishes and congratulations.

[Syracuse Standard.]

Rochester is, in a conspicuous way, a type of the flourishing American cities which were planted by the rugged pioneers who, in the early years of the century, sought homes in the wilderness which then compassed Central and Western New York. Numbering now a population of 110,000 souls, our sister city has outstripped many of her companions, and the denizens of Rochester do well in setting apart two days of this week in which to commemorate the men and the events that made possible

the prosperous Rochester of to-day. Syracuse greets her thriving neighbor.

[Albany Argus.]

Rochester is the dividing point of those who wish to go to Buffalo and of those who are bound for Niagara Falls. There is no other city in the United States which can claim this distinction. It is unique. Moreover, Rochester has not only a university, but it has an observatory. That observatory is the manufactory of more comets than any other in the world—although in zone work the Dudley Observatory here is, in the slang of science, the Boss institution of the country. Among the products of Rochester have been the Fox sisters and Miss Susan B. Anthony, with an entail of isms as to suffrage, religion and love which has made the city a theatre of sciolism equalled by few and excelled by none. Nothing need be said of the Powers block or of the encroachments on the blue line. There is no other city in the State which can equal them.

[New York Star.]

Rochester was inebriated with the exuberance of her pride and patriotism yesterday. The culmination of the exercises by which she is celebrating her semi-centennial with so much pomp and circumstance was attained at noon. Governor Cleveland, the State officials and 10,000 people from out of town participated in the ceremonies.

[Utica Herald.]

The Rochester semi-centennial was a complete success, and the most elaborate demonstration that has ever occurred in Western New York.

[Albany Express.]

It is not surprising that Rochester is making much of its semi-centennial. The people of that town ought to for they have one of the finest and most interesting cities in the country.

[New York Mail and Express.]

Rochester has good reason for celebrating her fiftieth birthday with a great demonstration. The building of such a city in half a century is truly a marvel.

[New York Graphic (with Illustrations).]

Rochester, the loveliest city in the State, if not in the Union, celebrates her semi-centennial to-day.

Characteristic Clippings.

[From the Daily Newspapers during the Celebration.]

It is expected that over 3,000 Knights of Labor will appear in the procession.

As the police authorities anticipate a large arrival of thieves in the city, Chief McLean advises residents not to leave their houses unoccupied Tuesday.

It should be understood generally by this time that the school children will not march in to-morrow's parade. They will be massed on Church street during the passage of the procession and no longer.

Sextons are requested by the Mayor and general committee to ring their church bells from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Monday. They can apply for compensation at the Mayor's office Wednesday.

Mrs. Washington Gibbons has allowed the original oil portraits of Colonel Nathaniel Rochester and his wife, painted in 1822, and also the portrait of Jonathan Child, to be placed in the window of E. Darrow & Co., on East Main street.

Mrs. O. Hanford, who resides with her daughter, Mrs. S. G. Hollister, West avenue, has resided in this city sixty-two years and she should have been invited to and assigned a seat on, the reviewing stand with the venerable Mrs. Abellard Reynolds, who is over one hundred years of age.

One of the special police approached his superior officer last night with a troubled look on his face and asked in a confidential way, "Say, put me where there ain't much fighting, will you?" The services of such a man in a crowd are most valuable.

Nehemiah Osburn has resided in this city sixty-three years, and no man has done more towards building up the city than he, and some of the finest buildings in the city are monuments of his industry. He is still actively engaged in the erection of buildings, and bids fair to pass many more years among us. He was a voter in the village of Rochesterville in 1823.

The executive board requests that merchants on streets through which the procession is to pass, will remove everything from the walks in front of their places of business to-morrow. This refers to boxes, barrels, ash receptacles, market stuff and merchandise generally.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cowles, widow of the late Norman Cowles, 63 Delevan street, is probably the oldest lady teacher residing in Rochester to-day. Fifty years ago this summer she was teaching on Jackson street in this city, and at the present time one of her daughters, Miss E. Francis Cowles, is teacher in public school No. 18, where she has taught for a number of years.

One of the features of the celebration is the decoration of Smith, Perkins & Co., in which is displayed a very fine portrait, by Gilbert of Elijah F. Smith, the first Mayor of the city elected by the people. Previous to that time the Mayor of the city was elected by the Common Council. E. F. Smith was born in Connecticut, in 1791 and came to Rochester from Virginia in 1826; in the same year founding the firm of E. F. & A. G. Smith, the predecessors of Smith, Perkins & Co. Mr. Smith died in 1880. The portrait is treasured by the firm, for whom it was painted, as one of the best of mementoes of the founder of the old house.

The original historic oil painting, now on exhibition in the window of Morris' bookstore in Powers' Block, is the artistic work of a granddaughter by marriage of Hamlet Scrantom, the man who built the log house in 1812 represented in the painting, and stood on the very site where Powers' magnificent structure now stands. And there is still living one member of the original Scrantom family, who with com-

mendable pride points out the trees, the stumps, and cool water springs around the old log house, the very house in which the first white couple were married, the bride a daughter of Hamlet Scrantom, the groom the father of the late Henry Barnard.

Rochester of To-Day.

The subject of Rochester of to-day is a vast one, that in detail would make several good-sized volumes. The following is a brief but comprehensive view of the fourth city in the Empire State. The present city boundaries include 11,200 acres. The city is divided into 16 wards, and the estimated population is 105,000. The population is quite cosmopolitan for an inland city. Next to the native born the Germans stand highest in numbers, and the Irish next. Following table shows the growth in population:

POPULATION OF THE CITY.

1815.....	331	1845.....	26,965
1818.....	1,049	1850.....	36,403
1820.....	2,502	1855.....	43,877
1822.....	2,700	1860.....	48,204
1825.....	5,273	1865.....	50,940
1826.....	7,660	1870.....	62,386
1830.....	10,830	1875.....	84,000
1834.....	12,252	1880.....	89,363
1840.....	20,191		

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

Cornelius R. Parsons, Mayor.
 Ambrose C. McGlachlin, Treasurer.
 H. F. McGlachlin, Assistant.
 John N. Beckley, City Attorney.
 G. Fort Slocum, Assistant City Attorney.
 Peter Sheridan, City Clerk.
 Oscar H. Peacock, City Surveyor.
 William H. Smith, Assistant City Surveyor.
 Frank J. Irwin, City Messenger.
 John Lutes, Overseer of the Poor.
 City Assessors—John Gorton, Valentine Fleckenstein, William Maher.
 Stephen Rauber, City Sealer.
 Arthur McCormick, Fire Marshal.
 A. H. Martin, Milk Inspector.
 City Physicians—D. A. Hoard, G. A. Gumberts, George D. Benford, Thomas A. Daly, Henry M. Fanno, Henry C. Koch.

COMMON COUNCIL.

President, J. Miller Kelly,

First Ward—William H. Tracy.
 Second Ward—Martin Barron.
 Third Ward—Amos Bronson.
 Fourth Ward—Charles Watson.
 Fifth Ward—Henry Kohlmetz.
 Sixth Ward—Elias Strouss.
 Seventh Ward—Charles A. Jeffords.
 Eighth Ward—John H. Foley.
 Ninth Ward—F. S. Upton.
 Tenth Ward—James M. Pitkin.
 Eleventh Ward—Peter G. Siener.
 Twelfth Ward—Henry Rice.
 Thirteenth Ward—Christian Stein.
 Fourteenth Ward—James M. Aikenhead.
 Fifteenth Ward—J. Miller Kelly.
 Sixteenth Ward—John B. Simmeliuk.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

President—Charles S. Ellis.

First Ward—John E. Durand.
 Second Ward—James O. Howard.
 Third Ward—Thomas McMillan.
 Fourth Ward—Homer A. Kingsley.
 Fifth Ward—Charles S. Cook.

Sixth Ward—Fletcher M. Thrasher.
 Seventh Ward—Milton Noyes.
 Eighth Ward—Thomas A. Raymond.
 Ninth Ward—William J. McKelvey.
 Tenth Ward—Charles S. Ellis.
 Eleventh Ward—Henry Kleindienst.
 Twelfth Ward—Thomas H. Maguire.
 Thirteenth Ward—Frederick C. Loebs.
 Fourteenth Ward—August Kimmel.
 Fifteenth Ward—J. P. Rickard.
 Sixteenth Ward—Frank H. Vick.
 Superintendent of Public Schools—S. A. Ellis.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Commissioners—John W. Martin, E. B. Chace, Timothy Derrick, Dr. F. B. Gallery, Dr. Edward M. Moore, James O. Howard. Registrar—Alfred Wedd. Health Officer—Dr. J. J. Burke.

EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.

Vincent M. Smith, Conrad Herzberger, James P. Evans.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Samuel B. Williams, President. Members—George W. Aldridge, Byron Holley, Thomas J. Neville, Clerk. Gilbert H. Reynolds, Street Superintendent. The Executive Board has charge of the streets, the Water Works and Fire Departments. The city receives its water supply from Hemlock lake, twenty-eight miles south of the city. There are 12.45 miles of water pipe laid in the city.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Mayor Parsons, Frederick Zimmer and Joseph W. Rosenthal, Commissioners. Police Justice, Albert G. Wheeler. Clerk, B. Frank Enos. Chief of Police, Alexander McLean. Captain, Joseph B. Cleary. Brevet-Captain, William Keith. Lieutenants, Benjamin C. Furtherer, Nicholas J. Loos. John B. Davis, John A. Baird, ten detectives and seventy-six policemen.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Law, S. Gibson, Chief. James Macolmb and Samuel Bemish, Assistants, and sixty-two men composing the eight fire companies, besides three volunteer companies—Alerts, Protectives, Actives. There are eighty-five alarm boxes in use, under the charge of Charles R. Finnegan. There are 1,129 hydrants in the city for fire purposes. The apparatus consists of seven hose carts, five engines, two hook and ladder trucks, one Hayes extension ladder and truck, and one canvas and bucket wagon.

MUNICIPAL COURT.

Judges Warner and White, elected by the people for a term of six years.

THE CITY'S POLITICS.

In politics the city of Rochester is divided. Cornelius R. Parsons, the incumbent of the Mayor's office, is Republican, and the office has been in Republican hands for years. Ambrose McGlachlin, the Treasurer, is Democratic, and this office has been unchanged in politics for nearly an equal period. The Board of Aldermen has long been Democratic, and the Board of Education, with few exceptions, of the Republican persuasion. Two of the eight members of the Executive Board are of the same party. The politics of most of the minor offices are determined by the Common Council. In Presidential years the city usually goes Republican.

SCHOOLS.

The educational system, under the charge of Superintendent S. A. Ellis, consists of a Free Academy, Prof. Z. P. Taylor, principal; twenty-six graded schools, with 12,760 scholars and 285 teachers, five Orphan asylums, an Industrial school and a deaf mute institute. The University of Rochester is presided over by Dr. Martin B. Anderson. There are a Baptist Theological Institute, several convents and other church schools and many private schools. The House of Refuge, a reformatory institution for boys, and the Girls' Reformatory are under charge of the State.

CHURCHES.

There are sixty-five churches or religious societies as follows: Presbyterian, 11; Episcopal, 10; Methodist, 10; Baptist, 6; Roman Catholic, 11; Lutheran, 4; Jewish, 5; Christadelphian, 2; Congregational, 1; Quakers, 2; Universalist, 2; Unitarian, 1; Second Adventist, 1; Reformed Church, 3.

INDUSTRIES.

The chief industries of Rochester are: the manufacture of clothing (over 20 large houses), boots and shoes (between 20 and 30 manufactories), tobacco (five houses), beer (13 breweries), flour (18 mills), and patent medicine. Its thirty-two nurseries cover about 1,000 acres of land, and its seed business is enormous.

RAILROADS

Rochester is situated on the following railroads: N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., Rochester & Genesee Valley, Rochester & Pittsburg, Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia, New York West Shore & Buffalo, Rochester & Lake Ontario, Rome Watertown & Ogdensburg, Rochester & Ontario Belt Road.

NEWSPAPERS.

The newspapers are: dailies, Post-Express, Union and Advertiser, Democrat and Chronicle, Morning Herald, Volksblatt (German), and Abend-Post and Beobachter (German). Sundays: Herald, Journal and Truth; besides several weeklies and monthlies.

BANKS.

There are six general banks, two private and four savings.

SOCIETIES.

There are twenty Masonic lodges; twenty-three I. O. O. F. encampments; eight temperance societies; seventeen prominent social and pleasure clubs; several branches of the Knights of Labor; Young Men's Christian Association; Young Men's Catholic Association; Society of Natural Science; Art Club; Art Exchange; Humane Society; Red Cross Society.

LIBRARIES.

There are two libraries: The Central, connected with the Free Academy, and Reynold's (old Athenaeum).

BUILDINGS.

Among the most prominent buildings may be mentioned Powers Block, Powers Hotel, H. H. Warner's building, the Elwood block, Rochester Savings Bank, Smith & Perkins building, Alling & Cory, F. Tully.

STREET CARS.

The Rochester City & Brighton Railroad Company runs 86 cars, two herds and employs 424 horses.

CEMETERIES.

The cemeteries are Mt. Hope, 33,407 interments, Holy Sepulchre, 7,230, St. Peter's and St. Paul's, St. Patrick's and St. Boniface's.

THE CITY'S LIGHT.

The city is supplied with gas by three companies. There are 2,516 gas lamps in use, 1,746 oil lamps and 270 electric lights.

TAXES.

The assessed valuation last year of real and personal property was \$36,052,370.90; taxes \$1,013,524.20

HOSPITALS.

There are two hospitals, the City and St. Mary's.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

The Powers Art Gallery in Powers Block is the finest in Western New York. Prof. H. A. Ward's Natural Science Establishment, near the University, has many curiosities. Warner's Observatory, under the charge of Prof. Lewis Swift, is on East avenue. There are two theatres, the Corinthian Academy of Music and Grand Opera House, besides a summer garden where entertainments are given.

Semi-Centennial Finances and Other Matters.

At the meeting of the Committee on Ways and Means,* held June 16, 1884, the following list of subscribers who bore the expense of the Semi-Centennial Celebration, and who paid their subscriptions, was reported:

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

H. H. Warner.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS EACH.

Ellwanger & Barry, D. W. Powers.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS EACH.

Hiram Sibley, James Sargent, Smith, Perkins & Co., Henry Bartholomay, James W. Rosenthal, Doran, Thompson & Co., Burke, FitzSimons, Hone & Co., J. W. Whitney, Alfred Ely, W. S. Kimball & Co., C. B. Woodworth & Sons, Rochester Brewing Co., Steam Gauge and Lantern Co., George H. Thomson & Co., Genesee Brewing Co., Rochester & Pittsburg R. R. Co.

FIFTY DOLLARS EACH.

E. Ocumpaugh, Mensing & Stecher, Strauss, Moore & Beir, Michael Filon, J. Judson & Son, James Day, Buck & Sanger, Kelly Lamp Company, Elmer E. Almy, Brewster, Gordon & Co., Whitcomb & Crouch, George H. Mumford, George W. Archer, Garson, Meyer & Co., Wright & Peters, The Cox Shoe Manufacturing Company, F. Goetzman & Co., Bausch & Lomb, Hathaway & Gordon, Frederick Cook, H. H. Craig, Estate of Isaac Butts, S. J. Arnold & Co., Hatch Patent Crimping Company, Alling & Cory, S. F. Hess & Co., M. F. Reynolds, Brewster, Crittenden & Co., B. L. Sheldon, D. A. Watson.

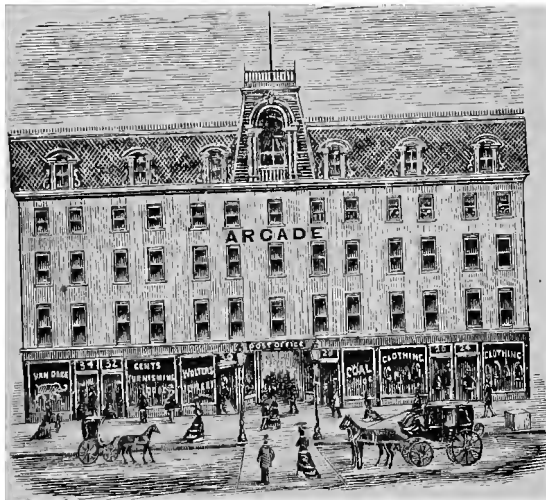
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS EACH.

William Eastwood, Mosler, Bowen & Co., Philip Will, Fee Brothers, E. K. Warren & Son, Thomas Bolton, Brooks & Reynolds, Stein, Block & Co., Union Clothing Co., Meyer, Loeb & Co., S. C. Tibbits, C. H. Babcock, Hollister & Co., Alfred Wright, G. C. Buell & Co., Hamilton & Matthews, Weaver, Goss & Co., Woodbury, Morse & Co., Hayden & Havens, Crossman Bros., James Vick, George Weldon & Co., Singer Manufacturing Company, D. Armstrong & Co., L. Adler Brothers & Co., Levi Schwartz & Co., Gibbons & Stone, W. H. Glenn & Co., Mrs. M. Gordon, Beck & Meyer, George A. Sabey, S. M. Benjamiau, Byrnes, Dugan & Hudson, S. Milliman, Hagen

*Secretary Benton of the General Committee informs us of a change in the committees made at a special meeting. Mr. Gilman H. Perkins was substituted on the committee on entertainment and reception in place of Mr. Booth, who was called away by illness in his family. Mr. Perkins was made chairman of the committee, and was one of the most active among those whose untiring efforts made the celebration so signally successful. It may be added here that the thanks of the editors are due to the gentlemen who had charge of the two days' festivities for information freely given upon all matters connected therewith and corrections made in the published proceedings. They have nobly assisted us in our work begun and carried on while performing our regular duties upon the staff of the POST-EXPRESS.



REYNOLDS ARCADE IN 1828.



REYNOLDS ARCADE IN 1880.

& Meyers, Reed & Weaver, Whitmore, Rauber & Vicinus, S. N. Oothout, F. M. McFarlin, S. S. Eddy, Louis Ernst & Son, Vacuum Oil Co., John H. Rochester, Gilbert Brady, Mathews & Servis, Curran & Goler, Steele & Avery, H. F. Huntington, W. B. Morse & Co., Strong, Woodbury & Co., Copeland, Hall & Co., William Gleason, F. P. Michel, J. Hayden & Co., L. S. Graves & Son, S. Lieders, Jacob Howe, jr., Co-operative Foundry Co., Joseph Lovcraft & Son, R. M. Myers, C. Greenwood & Co., J. A. Hinds, Woodbury, Booth & Pryor, J. Emory Jones, Doyle & Gallery, E. B. Chace, E. H. Cook & Co., Minges & Shale, J. Fahy & Co., A. V. Smith Co. (limited), E. B. Parsons Malting Co., Geo. F. Merz, Osgood & Brigham, Allen, Straus & Co., E. S. Ettenheimer & Co., Scrantom, Wetmore & Co., A. S. Mann & Co., Howe & Rogers, Henry Likly & Co., Ald. M. Barron, Cauffman, Dinkelspiel & Co., Miller Brewing Co., Simon Hays & Son, A. M. Hastings, Silt Stove Works, Flanigan & Co., Henry S. Hebard.

FIFTEEN DOLLARS EACH.

Schnarr & Feiock, Curtis Brothers & Co., Albert Beir, Taylor Bros., A. M. Semple, J. G. Davis & Son, J. S. Graham & Co., Farley, Ferguson & Wilson, Moseley & Motley, Boardman, Sherman & Co., Stone & Campbell, A. McVean, L. F. & F. A. Ward, H. Michaels.

TEN DOLLARS EACH.

Trotter, Geddes & Co., S. Sloan, Russ Coats, James Field, J. C. Barnard, Henry Flake, John C. Moore, J. M. Backus, Frederick Zimmer, John H. Hill, J. K. Burlingame, S. D. Walbridge, M. McRoden, J. H. Pool, W. S. McMillan & Co., John C. King, D. Deavenport, Ballard & Hulbert, M. Leckinger, J. Rice & Sons, J. Stuvenhaver, West & Moses, Fred F. Forest, George Klein, Edward McSweeney, Henry Hebing, George C. Maurer, B. H. Clark, Ira A. Lovejoy, J. George Baetzel & Bro., Frank Kehrig, Martin Briggs & Son, J. A. Maxwell, Theodore F. Aldrich, James O. Howard, L. Sunderlin, John Doyle, W. W. Barnard, A. Vogt, Murray & Rauber, McConnell & Jones, C. E. Furman & Co., S. S. Brewer, Samuel Golding, Casper Wehle, P. Fahy, I. Stern & Co., Connell & Dengler, W. & J. M. Aikenhead, Bryan & Atkinson, P. M. Hinman.

FIVE DOLLARS EACH.

J. Taylor & Sons, F. Castleman, John G. Sweigel, Straus & Maid, Mary Mirguet, Dora Schleber, Sol Levi, M. A. Zimmerman, George Werner, John Bessunger, F. A. Newton, John B. Snyder, Henry Aman, Boor & Co., A. D. Thompson, Olof Oberg, Davenport & Kennedy, Scofield & Strong, Jacob Sauer, A. Spiehler, James McMannis, J. Dittmeier, G. H. Haass, Henry L. Becker, H. A. Kingsley, G. N. Storms, J. R. Chamberlin, Cary, Rose & Co., Coffey Bros., L. P. Beck & Son, Prof. Labossiere, M. Orr, C. W. Burt, E. Steinfeld, J. E. Hulbert, M. Mutchler, G. Steinfeld, Wolcott & Moore, W. J. Wilcox, S. & J. Cooker, J. J. Stratton, James G. Comerford, H. Tibbils, Gus Basler, J. G. Luitwieler, John W. Graves, M. N. Van Zandt, William Boston, F. Swikehart, R. D. Van De Carr.

TWO DOLLARS EACH.

J. S. Wilkin, J. J. Thompson, W. Merk, W. C. Wehle.

Total, \$6,943.

The Committee audited and ordered paid bills amounting to \$4,223.91. Besides this bills amounting to \$1,774.90 were reserved to be passed upon later, making the total amount of bills in the hands of the committee \$5,998.81. In addition to this amount there had been previously paid out for music, meals, and transportation of bands, \$1,142.14, and \$65.00 for postage and checks, bringing the expenditures up to \$7,205.95. There are a few other bills yet to be handed in, but there are funds enough to pay everything and leave a small balance in the hands of the committee.

During and since the celebration, the Committee, on invitation, has received a large number of letters (probably 150) from former residents of Rochester, public officials of the United States and State, and prominent men generally, expressing regret at not being able to be present at the celebration, and congratulating the city on its semi-centennial.

A CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF ROCHESTER.

(1616—1884.)

BY

WILLIAM MILL BUTLER.

Let us contemplate the rise and progress of the beautiful City of Flowers, beginning with the period when the white man first passed over the site of her future greatness, and closing with the joyous occasion, when for a moment she stopped in her busy career to admire herself in her semi-centennial looking-glass:

1616 to 1620—White men first known to pass through here; they were French *Coureur des Bois*, or wood-rangers.

1626—In this and the following year De La Roche Dallion, a Franciscan, passed the winter among the Neuters (Neutral Nations) who occupied the territory west of the Lower Genesee.

1632—Champlain published the first map of Western New York.

1647—Long visit of Breheuf, the French Jesuit missionary, to the Neuters. The Senecas attacked the Neuters.

1657—Lower Genesee territory, then occupied by the Senecas, visited by French Jesuits: missions established.

1662-3—Grand Indian expedition up the Genesee. Genesee visited Montreal.

1669—La Salle, the French explorer, paid his first visit to Irondequoit Bay.

1670—La Salle's second visit to Irondequoit Bay; he traded with the Indians.

1683—A French Jesuit priest had an exciting escape from the hostile Senecas, through Irondequoit Bay.

1684—Thomas Dongan, Governor of New York, set up the arms of England in Seneca villages.

1687—An expedition numbering 1,800 whites and 400 Indians, headed by De Nonneville, Governor of New France (now Canada), met in Irondequoit Bay 300 Western Indians (enemies of the Senecas) and 170 *Coureur des Bois*; the invaders ravaged the Seneca towns, but lost 100 white men and ten Indians; the Senecas lost about eighty warriors; after taking possession of the country in the name of the French king, De Nonneville departed.

1688—Montreal destroyed by a Seneca expedition from the Lower Genesee country, out of revenge for De Nonneville's invasion.—Iroquois delegation visited Montreal to agree on terms of peace.

1697—Peace between the French and English.

1716—The French occupied the Irondequoit Bay country and erected Fort des Sables.

1720—In the winter of this year Sieur de Joncaire, on his way to Niagara, was quartered on the river, in canoes.

1721—Father Charlevoix passed the mouth of the Genesee and described the river; the English built a fort at Irondequoit and visited the Genesee Falls.—Governor Burnet, desiring to improve the good humor of the Indians in this locality, fitted out a colony of ten persons, who, headed by a son of Peter Schuyler, became the first English settlers in Western New York, on the shore of Lake Ontario; £500 was spent on the expedition.

1740—Lower Genesee sold to the King of England by the Indians.

1759—British troops and Indians, under General Prideux and Sir William Johnson, on their way to subdue Fort Niagara, camped at Irondequoit.

1764—Ultimate peace declared between the English and the Senecas.

1779—Tory Rangers (Butler's) pursued over the site of Rochester by the scouts of General Sullivan, who had invaded the middle Genesee country.

1788—Lands in this vicinity (nearly all on the east side of the river) acquired by Oliver Phelps and Nathaniel Gorham, who purchased the preemption right from the State of Massachusetts for £300,000 (afterwards reduced one-third); the land was ceded to them on condition that they extinguish the Indian title, which they did by giving \$5,000 and an annuity of \$500 for ever to the Senecas; the purchase included twelve by twenty-four miles on the west side, and of this Phelps and Gorham gave Ebenezer or "Indian" Allan 100 acres at the falls as a bonus.

1789—Ebenezer Allan erected a saw and grist mill on the 100-acre tract; the old mill-stones now form the foundations for two lamp posts in front of the City Hall; Allan became the first white settler of Rochester, and from what can be learned of him he would be an undesirable citizen to-day; he was one of Butler's Tory Rangers, and Mary Jemison, the white woman so long a captive among the Indians, says of him: "I have often heard him confess crimes, the rehearsal of which made by blood curdle;" among other atrocious acts, he beat a boy to death and tried to send one of his white wives, of whom he had tired, over the falls. He was not an Indian, as his nickname might imply.

1790—Records show that in this year Messrs. Hunt, Ely, Pomeroy and Breck purchased the 20,000 acre tract, now a part of the city.

1792—Ebenezer Allan removed to Mt. Morris; his successor as miller of the Genesee, was Christopher Dugan.—William Hencher built the first cabin between the Genesee river and Fort Niagara, at the mouth of the Genesee.

1795—Aaron Burr visited the Genesee Falls.

1796—Four families (Elijah Kent, Simon King, Eli Granger and Thomas King) settled at Hanford's Landing.—Oliver Culver visited Irondequoit Bay and the Genesee.

1797—First log house built on the site of Rochester by Colonel Josiah Fish, near the present aqueduct.—Louis Philippe of France and his brothers, the Duke de Montpensier and Count Beaujolais, visited the Genesee Falls.

1798—Jeremiah Olmstead raised the first crop of grain on Rochester soil, south of the House of Refuge.—Judge John Tryon founded Tryon Town, at the head of Irondequoit Bay; this ambitious "city" was killed by the development of the water power at the falls.—Eli Grauger built the first American vessel on the Genesee.

1799—Four families (Asa Dayton, Stephen Lusk, John Boyd and Asa Dunbar, the latter a mulatto) in possession of Tryon Town.

1802—Nathaniel Rochester, William Fitzhugh and Charles Carroll bought the 100-acre lot of Sir William Pultney for \$17.50 per acre.

1804—Castle Town founded at the Rapids.—Oliver Culver purchased the goods of the Tryon Town merchants and traded with the Indians at Cleveland.

1805—First great flood on record.

1807—First block house erected by Charles Hartford, on Mill street.—He also built a small mill near the high falls.—Simon Pierson, who had come from Connecticut with oxen and a cart, stopped over night in an unoccupied hut about where the Court House now stands; next morning he shot a bear on the spot and moved on, settling at South Bergen, now Genesee county.

1808—Enos Stone built a saw mill on the east bank of the Genesee near the present Aqueduct.

1809—The Legislature passed a bill for a bridge across the Genesee at the falls.

1810—In March Enos Stone and Jacob Miller settled in Rochester.—Mr. Stone erected the first frame house in Rochester, on the East side.—May 4th, James S. Stone, the first white child, born in the town of Boyle, now Brighton, from which the city east of the Genesee has been taken.—Col. Nathaniel Rochester and his associates laid out the 100 acre tract and began selling lots.—DeWitt Clinton visited Tryon Town, the Genesee Falls (as Rochester was then known), and Charlotteburg, which had been named in honor of Charlotte Tromp, daughter of the agent of the Pultney estate.

—First store opened by Mr. Hanford, at Hartford's Landing.—George H. Evans built a cabin near the present site of St. Mary's hospital.—Isaac W. Stone built the first tavern on the east side, on what is now South St. Paul street, near Ely street.

1811—Benjamin Evans, son of George H. Evans, born; he is one of three for whom the honor of being "the first white child born in Rochester" is claimed.—Erastus Spaulding erected the first hotel at the mouth of the river.—John Mastie, the first lawyer, removed here.

1812—First house erected, for Hamlet Scramton by Henry Skinner, on the west side of the river, on the present site of Powers's block.—First public Fourth of July celebration.—Abelard Reynolds appointed the first Post-master and began a frame house; at the same time he erected the first plank house on the west side of the river; both upon the present site of the Arcade.—First bridge built across the Genesee at Rochester (then known as Falls Town).—Hamlet Scramton, wife and six children arrived.—James B. Carter erected the first blacksmith shop.—Jehiel Barnard, the first tailor, made the first coat for Francis Brown.—First weekly mail delivery established between Rochester and Canandaigua.

1813—Projected invasion by the British, under Commodore Yeo, abandoned at Charlotte upon the arrival of Admiral Chauncey's fleet.—J. K. Ballentine (now residing near Scottsville) removed here from Pennsylvania, and with a yoke of oxen and plow broke up the land near the place where Powers's block now stands.—Dr. Jonah Brown, first physician arrived.—First school taught by Miss Huldah M. Strong.—The Seneca Indians celebrated their annual feast (the sacrifice of the dog) for the last time in the village.—First public worship held in the upper story of Jehiel Barnard's tailor-shop.—City Mills erected by Erasmus D. Smith.

1814—Birth of Mortimer F. Reynolds (December 2d), the first white child born on the west side of the river within the precincts of the present city.—Second threatened invasion by the British under Commodore Yeo; Colonel Isaac W. Stone and Captains F. Brown and Elisha Ely, of Rochester, marched to Charlotte with thirty-three men and an 18 pounder, and by means of strategy impressed the enemy with their apparent great strength; after a skirmish with cannon, and plenty of defiance on the part of the Rochester heroes, Yeo departed.—About this year Ebenezer Allan died in Upper Canada.—The first school house built.—Jacob

Howe arrived in the village; he still survives at the age of 74, and has resided on Fitzhugh street continuously for 71 years.

1815—Erection of the old Red Mill, by Josiah Bissell, jr., Harvey Ely and Elisha Ely.—First wedding (October 8th), Delia Scramton to Jehiel Barnard.—First tavern opened on the west side by Abelard Reynolds.—First religious society (Presbyterian) organized.—First bookstore opened by Horace L. and George G. Sill.—First census taken; population, 331.

—The first house, other than wood, erected by Samuel J. Andrews; it was a stone structure on the corner of Main and St. Paul streets.—Erastus Cook, the first watchmaker and jeweler, arrived.—The first stage ran between Rochester and Canandaigua.

1816—Completion of the cotton factory, with 1,392 spindles.—Brown's race finished.—First newspaper, the weekly *Gazette*, established.—Elisha B. Strong and Elisha Beach bought 1,000 acres of land and founded Carthage village.—Captain Lushier ran the first steamboat (the Ontario) into the Port of Genesee, stopping there regularly on his trips from Sackett's Harbor to Lewiston.—The first stage ran to Lewiston.—Moses King taught the first school in Frankfort.—Jacob Howe engaged in the bakery business.

1817—Incorporation of Rochester ville.—The first church (Presbyterian) built on Carroll (now State) street.—John B. Klein, and wife arrived direct from Germany, being the first German settlers.—St. Luke's Episcopal Church founded.

—The first fire company formed.—The Friends' (Hicksite) Society organized.—Wells Lodge, No. 282, F. and A. M., instituted.

—First mill on the east side built by William Atkinson, on South Water street.—Johnson's dam and mill race built.—John G. Bond erected the first house west of Sophia street.

1818—The second weekly newspaper, the *Rochester Telegraph*, established.—The great bridge built over the river at "Carthage;" it was 718 feet long, 30 feet wide and consisted of a single arch.—Col. Nathaniel Rochester arrived with his family.

—First Baptist Church founded.—First village watch organized; it consisted of Matthew Brown, jr., Roswell Hart, William P. Sherman, Moses Chapin, Daniel Mack and Hastings R. Bender.—Toll bridge built over the Genesee above the upper falls.

—Second village census; 1,049 inhabitants.—Mrs. Phineas T. Smith, who is still living, at 4½ Frank street, arrived in the village.—Hamilton Chapter, No. 62, R. A. M., organized.—First uniformed rifle company formed.—First burying ground selected.—First Sunday School organized with thirty pupils.

1819—Surveys made for the route of the Erie canal through the village.—Cleveland's mill built on the east side of the falls.—Isaac W. Leonard, who is still alive, arrived here.—First fire in Rochester, December 5th; building owned by A. Reynolds burned.

1820—There being two Post-Offices called Rochester in the State, the question, which should be abolished, arose; the one in Ulster county yielded gracefully and was changed to Accord.—Carthage bridge fell; a suspension bridge was built near the old site.—The Twenty-second Regiment of Riflemen (the first of the kind in the State) organized.—Judge Roger Skinner presided at the first term of the United States District Court held here.—St. Patrick's Church founded; also the First M. E. Church.—Population of the village, according to the United States census, 1,502.

1821—"Seneca" Allan appeared in Rochester, claiming to be a descendant of Ebenezer Allan and the owner of certain lands within the village limits; he died before his claim could be prosecuted.—Mourue county created out of part of Genesee and Ontario counties.—The first canal aqueduct built by William Butten; cost, \$83,000.—Monroe County Bible Society founded; its custom of giving Bibles to those who were unable to buy was the beginning of the American Bible Society scheme.—The site of the present City Hospital selected as a burying

ground, the property being received from Roswell Hart, in exchange for the first burial ground.—Thomas Rochester and Harvey Montgomery erected a mill with three run of stone.—First county court held.—First canal boat left the village.—Charles J. Hill built the first brick building in Rochester on South Fitzhugh street.—L. A. Ward opened the first insurance office.—Monroe County Medical Society organized.

1822—Rochester dropped the "ville" and became Rochester.—The County Court House completed.—The first boat load of flour left Hill's Basin for Little Falls, on the canal.—The first jail built by Daniel Loomis.—The Society of Friends erected a house for public worship, and the Methodists did likewise.—The Rochester Female Charitable Society founded.

1823—First meeting in favor of nominating John Quincy Adams for the Presidency held in Rochester; the Rochester *Telegraph* was the first to place his name at the head of its columns.—Meeting held at the Mansion House to afford aid to the Greeks; \$1,500 raised in the county.—First cattle show and fair held in Monroe county.—St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church built.—Samuel Currier threw himself over the Lower Falls.

1824—The Bank of Rochester incorporated, being the first one chartered outside of New York city.—Aristarchus Champion, Josiah Bissell, jr. and A. W. Riley formed a company to establish a line of six-day stages, in opposition to Sunday travel; the undertaking was not a success.—Water let into the Erie canal; cannon planted at intervals along the line, were fired in regular succession, conveying the news from Buffalo to New York in 1½ hours; in November Governor Clinton passed through here with a flotilla of canal boats; reception accorded him at the old aqueduct by citizens of Rochester on the canal-boat Young Lion of the West.—St. Luke's Church erected.—The First Presbyterian Society's new church finished; it occupied the present site of the City Hall.

1825—A Virginian named Tousey brought some tomato seed to Rochester and after growing the new vegetable here for the first time, invited a number of guests (Thurlow Weed among others) to partake of the dish at Christopher's Tavern.—Lafayette visited the village, coming from the West on a packet; the village and surrounding towns gave the illustrious Frenchman a grand ovation.—The old museum building on Exchange street erected.—First dramatic performance given in the "Circus" on Exchange street, which had been turned into a theater and was opened with "The Mountaineers, or Love and Madness," November 9.—The question whether the village should apply for a charter as a city first agitated.—Second Presbyterian, afterwards known as the Brick church, founded.—Village census (taken in February) 4,274; State census (taken in August) 5,273.

1826—The dissenting Methodists built a meeting-house.—The Rochester *Daily Advertiser*, the first daily paper between Albany and the Pacific Ocean, established.—The village census showed a population of 7,669.—On May 15th, "the theater," opposite the Mansion House, was opened; Edmund Kean first played there July 14th, in the "Iron Chest," and Thomas Hamblin followed as *Rolla, Romeo and William Tell*.—Sept. 12, abduction of William Morgan, a former resident of Rochester, from the jail at Canandaigua; three of the abductors pleaded guilty and the fourth was convicted.—The first village directory published.—Franklin Institute, first important literary association, organized.—Samuel Works chosen first Chief of the fire department.—The first Court street bridge built.—Monroe Commandery, K. T., organized.—Elias Shelmire's mill erected.

1827—Timothy Childs nominated for Member of Assembly for Rochester by the Monroe County Convention of anti-Masons and elected by a majority of 1,700.—Oct. 7, a corpse discovered on the beach of Carleton, Orleans county, identified as that of Morgan by his wife, the investigating committee and the coroner's jury.—The body exhumed and identified as that of Timothy Munroe, of

Canada, by his widow.—The *Daily Advertiser* credited Thurlow Weed with saying the corpse was "a good enough Morgan till after election." Mr. Weed repudiated the phrase, claiming that what he did say was, "That is a good enough Morgan for us until you bring back the one you have carried off."

The Third Presbyterian Society founded; also, St. Paul's Episcopal.—Publication of the Rochester *Craftsman* commenced.—First inspection of the Fire Department.—First insurance on public buildings effected.—Thomas M. Rathbun killed at the burning of Peck's paper mill, December 21, being the first fireman fatally injured.—A big mill built by Messrs. Beach, Kempshall and Kennedy.

1828—Great numbers of clergymen and others renounced the Masonic order.—Julius Catlin, a young artist, drowned while sketching the lower falls.

Warham Whitney constructed a strap and bucket elevator for carrying wheat into a warehouse near Brown street; probably the first grain elevator in America.—Reynolds' Arcade erected.—The first public temperance meeting held in Rochester.—Orthodox Friends Society organized.—The old Brick Church erected.—The Rochester *Balance* published.—George H. Hill amused large audiences at the Rochester Circus with his Down-East Yankee impersonations.—Amount of assessed real and personal property in the village, \$1,767,315.

1829—All Masonic institutions in Rochester and the surrounding country surrendered their charters and ceased to exist.—Sam Patch, after having successfully plunged over Trenton Falls at Pater-son, N. J., and half the height of Niagara Falls, repeated the performance at Genesee Falls, November 8th, in company with a tame bear; on the 13th of the same month he again essayed the feat, from a scaffold twenty-five feet higher than the falls and was killed in the attempt.—Law library founded by Chancellor Walworth.—Rochester Athenæum organized.—The erection of Grace (afterwards St. Paul's) Episcopal Church, begun.—Bank of Monroe incorporated.—Eagle tavern built.

1830—The mangled body of Sam Patch found at the mouth of the river and buried in the cemetery at Charlotte.—Joseph Smith visited the Rochester *Telegraph* office and tried to make arrangements for the printing of the "Book of Mormon," the golden plates of which he professed to have discovered in the woods near Palmyra, after receiving directions concerning them in a vision; Thurlow Weed looked upon him as crazy or a very shallow impostor and declined to become the publisher. (E. B. Grandin, of Palmyra, printed the book the same year).—St. Paul's church finished and consecrated.—The last wild wolf in the country killed near Irondequoit, after being hunted five days by nearly 100 persons from Rochester.—Henry O'Reilly first denounced Mormonism in the Rochester *Republican*.—A committee appointed to bring the subject of high schools before the Legislature.—William A. Reynolds established the first seed house.—St. Patrick's church rebuilt.—The old Rochester theater on State street turned into a livery stable.

1831—Colonel Nathaniel Rochester died, May 31.—The first cargo of wheat brought from Ohio to Rochester.—Monroe Horticultural Society organized, Oct. 8.—Incorporation of the Rochester Canal and Railroad Company, commonly known as the Rochester and Carthage Railroad Company.—Samuel L. Selden elected the first judge of Common Pleas of Monroe.—Reformed Presbyterian Society formed.—Rochester Savings Bank incorporated.

1832—The first year of the cholera in this locality; 118 died during the summer, eighty of the number being placed in their coffins by Ashbel W. Riley, nearly always unaided and alone; he was a member of the Board of Health formed that year.—The Rochester & Tonawanda Railroad Company chartered.—First Presbyterian Free Church organized.—Rochester Seminary organized.

1833—Fifty-four more deaths from the cholera.—A charity school established by the Society of St. Luke's Church for the free education of poor

children.—The Rochester & Carthage (the first) railroad finished; horses furnished the motive power.—Frederick Starr and Joseph Halsey, firemen, were granted the first exemption papers.

1834—Rochester incorporated as a city.—The Common Council and Supervisors elected June 2d.—Jonathan Child elected Mayor by the Whigs in Common Council, June 9th; (he took the oath of office the next day); grand celebration held on Brown's Island, between Brown's race and the river, where 3,000 people made merry.—Sidney Smith elected first Police Justice.—The old market destroyed by fire.—Main street bridge rebuilt.—Hook and Ladder Company No. 2 organized.—Organization of St. Mary's Roman Catholic, Second Baptist, German Lutheran Zion's, and Abyssinian colored church societies.—Rochester *Daily Democrat* established.—Name of Second Presbyterian Church changed to Brick Church.—The river steamboat Genesee, capable of carrying 300 passengers, built and run from the rapids to Genesee for several seasons.—Rochester contained 1,300 houses, besides public buildings, 12 churches, court-house, jail, market, two banks and a museum; assessed valuation of property (real and personal) \$2,553,211.

1835—Mayor Child resigned, owing to the fact that he was opposed to granting licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors and the Common Council in favor of the same.—General Jacob Gould elected Mayor.—A great flood did vast damage to hay and corn as well as to goods in cellars on Buffalo street; the new bridge at the lower falls was swept away.—Rochester Academy of Sacred Music organized.—City boundaries extended.—Colonel Thomas Meacham, of Sandy Creek, Oswego county, tendered as a gift to Rochester a mammoth cheese, which was sold; the amount realized by competition for it, \$1,237.53, formed the beginning of the Meacham fund for widows and orphans of firemen, and for disabled firemen.—Thomas Emerson and Jacob Graves built the Crescent mills on South Water street.—St. Joseph's German Catholic Church Society founded.—Third Presbyterian Church built; also the First Methodist Church on the corner of Buffalo and Pittsburgh streets.

1836—The city paid \$5,386 for fifty-four acres of land for a cemetery, which was named Mount Hope by the late Lyman B. Langworthy.

—The first Andrews street bridge built.—A Frenchman named Lauriat made the first balloon ascension.—Mayor Gould re-elected.—Mechanics' Literary Association organized.—The first locomotive arrived by canal.—Rochester Musical Society organized, E. C. Brown director.—Central Presbyterian Church Society founded.—Pioneer Rifle Company organized about this year; they subsequently fought the famous (bloodless) battle of Tod's Waddle, in which they captured a solitary darkey.

1837—A financial crisis caused much suffering.—Suppression by Gen. Scott of the Navy Island raid, in which persons from Rochester had joined; William Lyon McKenzie, the leader the Canadian so-called rebellion, lodged for a time in the Blue Eagle in this city.—William Lyman killed by Octavius Barron, (Oct. 25) this being the first murder in Rochester.—The Rochester Orphan Asylum organized under the name "Female Association for the Relief of Orphan and Destitute Children."—Erection of the new market house on Mason (now Front) street, begun.—Asbury M. E. Church society founded.—City Bank built.—Distinction between Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen abolished.

1838.—Murder number two occurred May 4, when Austin Squiers shot and killed his wife.—Barron hanged June 25.—Squiers hanged November 29.—The first foundry started by William H. Cheney.—Henry O'Reilly published his Sketches of Rochester, with Incidental Notices of Western New York.—The Rochester Anti-Slavery Society formed.—New jail erected.—Genesee Valley Canal completed.—First person buried in Mount Hope; cemetery dedicated October 2d.—Miss Mary B. Allen's seminary opened on the present site of the Warner

building.—The Rochester Union Grays and Rochester City Oadets (afterwards Light Guards) formed out of the Pioneer Rifles.

1839—The Liberal party formed under the leadership of Myron Holly.—The Rochester Freeman established.—Famous (bloodless) battle of Lyell Bridge fought between the Cadets and Union Grays, for a bass drum.

1840—A Semi-centennial celebration commemorating the settlement of Western New York was held, March 16.—The Reformed Presbyterian Church Society founded.—First car-load of freight left on the Rochester and Auburn Railroad; depot of the road built here; first time-table published September 8.—George B. Benjamin and John Eaton, firemen, killed at the burning of the Curtis building.—Western New York Agricultural Society organized.—German Grenadiers organized.

1841—The remains of patriot soldiers, a detachment of Sullivan's army, massacred by the Indians and Tories, exhumed in Livingston county and buried in Mount Hope, with imposing ceremonies.

—Myron Holly, one of the founders of the Liberty party, died.—Elijah F. Smith, first Mayor elected by the people.—Board of Education organized, with Levi A. Ward, President, and I. F. Mack, Superintendent.—The public schools organized under the new system, with 34 teachers and 2,300 pupils.—First Unitarian Church Society organized.—Genesee Lodge, I. O. O. F., (the first Odd Fellows lodge in Rochester) instituted.—Ellwanger & Barry engaged in the nursery business.—The first brewery established by Daniel Warren.

1842—Jesse Hawley, a resident of Rochester village and the original projector of the overland route of the Erie canal, died at Cambria, Niagara county.—A duel fought on Pinnacle hill; one man hurt; names not given.—The new aqueduct finished at a cost of \$600,000.—The Rochester & Tonawanda Railroad completed to Attica.—St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church founded.—Teoronto Lodge, Monroe Rebecca Degree Lodge, and Mount Hope Encampment (all I. O. O. F.) instituted.—Thomas Mercer opened the first daguerreotype gallery.

1843—Mass meetings held in favor of Irish freedom and the repeal of her union with England.—John Quincy Adams visited Rochester July 27.—Masonry revived in this city.—St. Peter's and Paul's Roman Catholic Church, Our Lady of Victory (French) Roman Catholic Church, and Berith Kodesh temple founded.—Firemen's lot purchased in Mount Hope.

1844—Joseph Marsh came to Rochester in the spring and started a weekly paper, *The Voice of Truth*, devoted to Millerism; the new faith made many converts; on October 25th the Millerites gathered in Tallman's Hall to await the end of the world; a rabble gathered outside and the police had to interfere.—First telegraph office opened in Rochester by the New York, Albany and Buffalo Telegraph company.—*Daily American* established.—The census showed a population of 23,553, an increase of 3,358 in three years.—Death of Levi W. Shibley, a pioneer.—Three hundred and ten new buildings erected during the year.

1845—Convention of the Western New York Anti-Slavery Society, February 5, 6 and 7.—An "anti-gambling" society organized May 21.—John C. Chumaseiro issued the first novel, "The Mysteries of Rochester;" William Beach publisher.—Trinity Episcopal Church founded.—Rochester City Lodge, I. O. O. F., instituted.

1846—The printers of Western New York held their first festival and celebrated Franklin's birthday in grand style.—Rev. Ashbel Baldwin, the oldest ordained Episcopal minister in the United States, died in this city.—Western House of Refuge established.—Jonathan Child brought the first coal to Rochester for use in furnaces and foundries.—First Universalist Church founded.—Valley Lodge, F. A. M., instituted.

1847—Captain Wilder organized a company for service in the Mexican war.—The Society of Pioneers organized, with Enos Stone as President.—The mortality for the year was 747, a death-rate



JONATHAN CHILD.

Jonathan Child, the first Mayor of Rochester, was born in 1785, in Vermont. He was of pure New England parentage and of Puritan lineage. His ancestors turned their backs upon English intolerance in 1630, landed in Roxbury, Mass., and settled at Woodstock, in the north-eastern corner of Connecticut. Colonel Jonathan Child, his grandfather, and eight sons, Green Mountain boys, enlisted as patriot soldiers in the Revolutionary War and took part in the battles of Lexington, Bunker Hill, in Pennsylvania and at Lake Champlain. The grandson, Jonathan Child, the subject of this sketch, served his country during the war of 1812, with a commission of Major, and was present at the battle of Fort Erie. Mr. Child, on leaving his New England home, went to Utica and taught school, and thence moving to West Bloomfield, Ontario county, engaged in mercantile business. He afterward moved to Perry, Wyoming county, and then to Charlotte. He was elected Member of Assembly twice from Ontario county, in 1816 and 1817. He married a daughter of Colonel Rochester in 1818, and came to Rochester to live in 1820. Here he was a merchant and contractor, and among other enterprises in which he was engaged he built the locks in the Erie Canal at Lockport. He was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity. He held no public office in Monroe county until elected by the Common Council as Mayor. He was elected as a Whig. His administration of municipal affairs was distinguished by great personal integrity and firmness. He was reappointed in 1835 for one year from that date, but the Common Council being Democratic in 1835, he resigned his office, principally because he was unwilling to sign as many licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors as the Council desired. After retiring from the Mayoralty, he held no public position except that of Superintendent of the Poor for a single term. He died in 1860. He was a man of fine presence, of courteous manners, and of the most upright character.

of more than 2½ per cent.—The new railroad bridge of the Auburn & Rochester railroad built across the river.—City Hospital incorporated.—St. Paul's Church burned.—John D. Fox and two of his daughters, Margaret and Kate, who had moved into the house of Michael Weekman, at Hydesville, Wayne county, began to hear mysterious noises.

1848—Kate Fox, March 31, answered the rappings at Hydesville and established her alleged communication with the spirit world; considerable excitement ensuing in the neighborhood over the "spook business." Mrs. Fish, another daughter, brought the family to Rochester and they occupied a house on Troup street, where the noises, henceforth known to the world as "Rochester Rappings," continued; Isaac Post, Amy Post, E. D. Jones, John E. Robinson and George Willis formed the first Spiritualistic organization.—Porter P. Pierce, a young woolen manufacturer, mysteriously murdered; his body found in the river; the murderer never discovered.—Abigail Bush presided in this city over the second Woman's Rights Convention in the State.—The office of Superintendent of Schools made elective.

—Monroe Commandery revived.—The present St. Paul's church erected.—The Rochester gas company organized and works built; the first gas consumer was C. A. Jones.—United Presbyterian church, First Reformed church and Immaculate Conception church, founded.—"Rochester Rappings" first publicly explained at Corinthian Hall, November 14th.—The City Mills, being overloaded with grain, fell.

1849—The cholera re-appeared; about 160 deaths occurred.—Dr. Hardenbrook acquitted of the charge of murdering Thomas Nott.—Fanny Kemble gave readings.—Home for the Friendless founded.—Mayor's court abolished.—German M. E. church founded.—About this time the 54th Regiment (militia) was founded.

1850—University of Rochester founded.—Buffalo & Rochester Railroad Company organized.—Monroe County Savings Bank incorporated.—Rochester Driving Park established.—The Lockport & Niagara Falls Railroad extended to Rochester.

—General Ebenezer S. Beach, a pioneer miller, and John T. Tallman, another early settler, died.—Hamlet Scramton died.—The corner-stone of the Court House laid, June 20th.—General observance of the death of President Taylor.—Powers' "Greek Slave" exhibited here.—*Daily Herald* established; its name was changed to the *Daily Times*; it collapsed in a few months.—Yonondio Lodge, F. A. M., and Monroe District Grand Committee, I. O. O. F., instituted.—Population, 36,561, an increase of 11,296 in five years.

1851—President Fillmore visited the city (May 20th) with three members of his Cabinet; a public demonstration in honor of the visitors took place.

—Daniel Webster addressed a large crowd from the south end of the Arcade gallery, May 24th.—Jenny Lind sang at Corinthian Hall, July 23d and 24th; the receipts for the second night, \$2,501.41, she caused to be distributed among local charities.

—Stephen A. Douglas delivered the address at the State fair; a civic festival held one evening during the fair was attended by ex-President Tyler, Governor Hunt, ex-Governor Marcy, ex-Governor Morton, of Massachusetts, Horace Greeley and others.—Chancellor Whittlesey died September 19th.

—Enos Stone, pioneer, died October 23.—Ignacio Texeira Pinto murdered, November 25.—Matthew Brown, who came here in 1817, died December 28.

—The new Court House finished; cost, \$61,931.95; later additions, \$10,000.—Roswell Hart first introduced coal for domestic use.—Rochester Theological Seminary founded.—Rochester & Genesee Valley Railroad Company organized.—German Baptist Church and Plymouth Congregational Church founded.—Rochester Free Academy established.—Harmonic Society organized.—Humboldt Lodge, I. O. O. F., instituted.

1852—The remains of Ignacio T. Pinto, missing since the previous November, found in a cellar on the Lyell road, February 6; Maurice Antonio executed for the murder June 3.—The remains of Henry Clay passed through here, on the way to Kentucky, July 6; formal obsequies held July 13, and a funeral procession "under the direction of the young men of Rochester," July 23.—Return of the cholera; nearly 700 cases; 420 to 473 deaths.—Memorial services on the death of Daniel Webster held at Corinthian Hall, November 23.—Work begun on the Rochester and Genesee Valley railroad.—The city divided into ten wards.—Rochester & Charlotte railroad company organized.—First train from Rochester to Niagara Falls June 30.—North Street M. E. church, Evangelical Reformed church and Frank street M. E. Church founded.—Scott's band organized.—Second depot (afterwards that of the Central-Hudson road) finished.—Monroe Rehekah Degree Lodge, I. O. O. F. (the first ladies' lodge), instituted.—Rochester *Beobachter* established.

1853—Four girls burned to death in the Rochester House fire, April 29th.—The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company formed May 17th, by the merging of the Tonawanda, Rochester and Auburn, the Niagara Falls, Lockport and Rochester, Rochester and Charlotte, and the Rochester and Syracuse railroads.—Office of Chief of Police created and Addy Van Slyck elected.—Cornhill M. E. Church, Alexander M. E. Church and St. Peter's Presbyterian Church founded.—Francis Greter, aged about 13 years, fatally stabbed Paul Satterlee, same age; sentenced to the House of Refuge until of age.—The Seamstresses formed a protective union.—Silas Hall, pioneer, died.—The Association for Juvenile Reform organized.—Corner-stone of Plymouth Church laid, September 8th, and that of St. Mary's September 18th.—Rochester Medical society organized.—Rochester *Volkblatt* established.

1854—Everard Peck, pioneer, died.—Mysterious disappearance of Emma Moore, aged thirty-seven; \$1,000 reward offered.—Mannerchor organized.—Blossom House destroyed by fire; loss, \$150,000.—St. Bridget's Roman Catholic Church founded.

1855—Woman's Rights County Convention held at Corinthian Hall.—The Union Grays quelled a riot of striking canal laborers.—The night of Feb. 6-7, the coldest known; mercury 36° below zero.

May 11th, Martin Eastwood sentenced to hang for the murder of Edward Brereton, but a new trial resulted in life imprisonment.—The body of Emma Moore found in the upper race.—The "American" or "Know-Nothing" party, attaining its greatest strength, elected Charles J. Hayden Mayor.

—Junior Pioneer Association organized. President Ezra M. Parsons.—Mrs. Levi Ward, Mrs. Joseph Sibley, Mrs. Samuel J. Andrews, Eli Stillson and Elbert W. Scramton, early settlers, died.—Christ Church, (Episcopal) founded.—Veteran corps of the Rochester Union Grays organized in December.

1856—Heavy snow blockades.—Elihu Burritt, the "Learned Blacksmith," lectured before the Typographical Union.—The Suspension bridge completed over the river at Carthage, at a cost of \$25,000.

—Rev. John Donnelly killed by the cars on the Central Railroad bridge, August 9th.—Charles M. Lee, leading lawyer, died.—Flower City Bank organized (made a national bank in 1865).—Calvary Presbyterian Church founded.

1857—The year opened, as did the previous one, with very heavy falls of snow.—A flood in February carried off several buildings on the north side of the old Main street bridge.—Abolitionist Convention held February 10th.—Ephraim Moore, pioneer, died.—The new Carthage Suspension bridge fell, during April.—The bill for extending the Genesee Valley Canal passed.—Main street bridge finished, at a cost of \$60,000.—While engaged in the rebuilding of Andrews street bridge, Nathan Newhafer was swept over the falls.—Daily *Democrat* office destroyed by fire.—St. Mary's Hospital commenced in two small stone stables on Genesee street, near Main.—Merging of the daily *American* and daily *Democrat* under the style *Democrat and American*.—Patrick Heavy and William Cleator, firemen, killed at the burning of the Eagle

bank building.—December 16th, Ira Stout murdered Charles W. Littles, with the assistance of Mrs. Littles, Stout's sister.—Industrial School incorporated.

1858—Funeral held here of T. Hart Strong and Henry H. Rochester, who had perished at the burning of the Pacific Hotel, St. Louis.—Third Presbyterian Church burned.—William H. Perkins, of this city, killed in a railroad accident near Utica.

—August 17, general celebration of the laying of the first Atlantic cable; a serious conflagration visited the city the same night, Longmuir's brewery and other property being burned, loss \$175,000.—Alerts and Protectives formed.—William H. Seward originated the phrase, "the irrepressible conflict," in an anti-slavery speech, at Corinthian Hall, October 25.—Dr. F. F. Backus, pioneer, died.

—Stout hanged, October 23; Mrs. Littles sentenced for seven years.

1859—Another Rochester *Daily Times* started, Jan. 24th; it was discontinued in April and revived in June as the Rochester *Evening Express*.—De Lave walked a tight rope stretched directly over Genesee Falls.—The first locomotive explosion (that of the engine Ontario) took place west of the Central depot; no one killed.—The Second Baptist Church (on the present site of Washington Hall) burned.—Rev. George Bush, the distinguished commentator, died here.—The Traders' Bank organized (nationalized, 1865).

1860—First Wide Awake company in the State organized here for the first Lincoln campaign; 100 outfits for the organization secured by George C. Buell and D. M. Dewey.—Old Brick church torn down; erection of present Brick church begun.—Convention held for the formation of the Western New York Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association.—Free Methodist Church and Christadelphian Church founded.—Steam fire engines substituted for hand-working engines.—Rev. Joseph Penny, D. D., died.—New building of the Home for the Friendless opened.—Ex-Mayor Child died.—Doric Council, R. and S. M., and Genesee Falls Lodge, F. and A. M., instituted.

1861—Dr. Levi Ward died.—An Abolition convention mobbed at Corinthian Hall, January 11.—President-elect Lincoln, on his way to Washington, addressed a vast crowd at the depot, February 18.—The Common Council appropriated \$10,000 to defray urgent war expenses; the citizens subscribed \$40,000 for the families of volunteers.—The Thirteenth Regiment (raised in Monroe county, mustered in May 14th; the first to leave for the seat of war from this part of the State.—The Eighth Cavalry recruited.—Congressman Alfred Ely, being informed that some of his constituents (members of the Thirteenth) had been wounded in the skirmish at Centreville, left Washington to render assistance, and going too near the battlefield at Bull Run, was captured by the rebels, July 21st, and taken to Richmond prison, where he remained until December 25th, when he was exchanged for Charles J. Faulkner, formerly United States minister to France, who had been arrested for betrayal of his trust in the interest of the South.—Calvin Huson, jr., ex-District Attorney of Monroe county, captured near Bull Run by rebel pickets, July 23d, and taken to Richmond prison, where he died of typhoid fever, October 24th.—Office of Fire Marshal created and O. L. Angevine elected to fill the position.—St. Boniface Roman Catholic Church founded.—James Vick first began the systematic growing of flower seeds.—Deaths of Selah Mathew, General Lansing B. Swan, Orlando Hastings, Ebenezer Griffin and Joshua Conkey.

1862—Congressman Ely accorded a reception Jan. 4th, on his return from captivity.—The One Hundred and Fifth Regiment of infantry organized at Rochester and LeRoy.—The One Hundred and Eighth Regiment left for the seat of war, Aug. 19; the One Hundred and Fortieth left a month later.—Parson Brownlow delivered an address at Corinthian Hall, Clarissa street bridge completed; cost, \$15,000.—Dr. Lewis Swift discovered his first comet in his primitive observatory, on the gravel roof of Duffy's

cider mill.—The Eighteenth Battery (Mack's) mustered in.—Deaths of Mrs. Hamlet Scramton and Harvey Ely, pioneers.—First Rochester Harnagard lodge instituted.

1863—Emancipation celebration at Corinthian Hall, Jan. 4th.—The Eagle Hotel changed into a business block, after being conducted as a tavern for forty years.—The Twenty-sixth Battery of Light Artillery mustered in, February.—The corner-stone of St. Mary's Hospital laid June 28th.—The first street-car ran July 9th.—Company E (now the Eighth Separate Company) organized.—Impressive funeral of Colonel Patrick H. O'Rourke, who was killed at Gettysburg.—The Fifty fourth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., left for New York to aid in suppressing the draft riots, 1,000 names drawn from the wheel to fill the city's quota of drafted men.—First Union League in the State organized here.—Paid Fire Department established.—Rochester City & Brighton (street) Railroad Company incorporated.

—The Fourteenth Regiment of Artillery mustered in, December.—The Junior Pioneer Association merged with the older society.—Arion Singing Society organized.—Rochester Division Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers established.—Among the deaths of the year were those of Rev. John T. Coit, D. D., Isaac R. Elwood, William C. Bloss, William S. Bishop, Samuel G. Andrews, Rev. Dr. Calvin Pease, Silas O. Smith and his son L. Ward Smith.

1864—Funeral of Major Jerry Sullivan, killed in a skirmish in Virginia.—The Fifty-fourth regiment mustered into the United States service and sent to Elmira to guard rebel prisoners.—City Hospital opened, January 28.—Twenty-Second Regiment (cavalry) mustered in, February.—Brackett House built.—Holy Family Roman Catholic Church founded.—Rochester Fire Department incorporated.—Rochester Business University established.—Speculation ran rife in petroleum and in Western Union Telegraph stock.—Seth Green began his experiments in fish hatching.—Rev. James Nichol, Anson House, Jason Baker, Captain Daniel Loomis and Colonel Eliphas Trimmer died during the year.

1865—The doubled stock of the Western Union Telegraph Company (whose headquarters were in this city) ran up to \$230 per share March 17th, then fell to \$120, and, before the summer was over, to \$68, bringing ruin to many.—A great flood submerged the central part of the city, March 17th; damage to property, estimated at over one million dollars; no lives lost.—Lee's surrender celebrated, April 9th.—The funeral of President Lincoln, at Washington, April 19th, observed here by a public demonstration, including a procession, with a funeral car; the President's remains passed through Rochester the 27th.—The Fenian Brotherhood held a grand demonstration at the Court House, August 12th.—The old Eagle Tavern demolished to make way for Powers Block.—Rochester Philharmonic society organized.—Present police force organized.—Humane society established.—Audubon Club organized.—During the year the city lost by death, ex-Mayor and ex-Congressman Thomas Kempshall, Moses Chapin, (the first County Judge) and ex-Mayor John C. Nash.

1866—Jonathan T. Orton, a hackman, found murdered, March 8th; one man arrested proved an alibi; the murderer was never found.—Several Rochester Fenians took part in the "invasion" of Canada in June.—President Johnson, accompanied by Secretaries Seward and Welles, Generals Grant and Custer, Admiral Farragut and others gave an open air reception in Rochester.—Holy Redeemer (Roman Catholic) Church founded.—O'Rourke Post, No. 1, G. A. R., organized.—Grand Lodge of Perfection, A. and A. S. R., instituted.—Monroe County Homeopathic Medical Society organized.

1867—An ice gorge formed at the piers of the Erie railroad bridge in February, and threw the water into the Genesee Valley canal, causing a flood in portions of the Third and Eighth wards.—Cyrene Commandery, No. 39, K. T., organized February 4.—Rochester Lodge, 660, F. and A. M., organized



CORNELIUS R. PARSONS.

The Hon. Cornelius R. Parsons, now in his fifth term as Mayor of Rochester, is the son of the late Hon. Thomas Parsons, State Senator, and was born in York, Livingston county, May 22, 1842. His father removed to Rochester in 1845, and since that year Mayor Parsons has been a resident of this city. He received his education in the public schools and in the select school taught by Prof. John R. Vosburgh. When quite a young man, he engaged in the lumbering and milling business. In the spring of 1867 he was elected a member of the Common Council, and was re-elected to the same position in the spring of 1868 and 1870. During the last year of his second term he was chosen President of the Board. In the spring of 1876 he was nominated by the Republicans and elected Mayor over Colonel James Brackett, the Democratic candidate. He has been four times re-elected by large majorities over some of the most prominent men of the party opposed to him. He has also several times been a member of the Republican State Committee, a position he holds at the present time. He is one of the most popular mayors the city has ever had, and was very active in promoting the success of the semi-centennial celebration.

February 16, and chartered August 22.—A board of trade was established March 9th, and after living a few months, expired.—The "Black Crook" ran thirty-six nights at the Metropolitan Opera House.—Ristori played "Queen Elizabeth" at Corinthian Hall, April 16th.—John D. Pike, Henry Porscher and Joseph Wernette, firemen, killed at the burning of Washington Hall and the Palmer Block in May.—Ionic Chapter, 210, R. A. M., organized July 10.—Weston passed through here at midnight of November 12th, on his walk from Portland to Chicago.—Mechanic's Savings Bank incorporated.—Advent Christian Church founded.—The body of Louis Fox, a celebrated billiard player, found in the river at Charlotte.—Seth Green went to Holyoke and made the discovery of hatching shad artificially.—Rochester Council Princes of Jerusalem, Sovereign grand chapter Rose Croix, Germania Lodge of Perfection, and Rochester Grand Consistory (all A. and A. S. R.) instituted; also Ionic Chapter, R. A. M.—Major-General Jacob Gould (also ex-Mayor), died; other deaths were those of Dr. M. M. Mathews, and Dr. Chester Dewey.

1868—Joseph Messner murdered his wife in Penfield, April 13th.—The boiler of an engine on the Genesee Valley railroad exploded near the depot on Exchange street, Sept. 14th, killing the engineer, brakeman and three little girls.—During the year, 503 houses were built at a cost of \$1,456,100.—Prof. John F. Richardson and ex-District-Attorney Martio S. Newton died.—Powers's block begun (the northernmost store, incorporated in the great structure, was built a few years before).—James H. Hackett played *Falstaff*.—The *Daily Chronicle* established by Lewis Selye.—Westminster Church founded.—Protestant Episcopal Church Home established.—Rochester Safe Deposit Company incorporated.

1869—Practical operations in fish-hatching were begun under the direction of Seth Green, the State having purchased his hatchery at Caledonia.—Eight persons killed and about fifty injured by the falling of a floor in the German school of Saints Peter and Paul.—St. Patrick's Cathedral opened with impressive ceremonies March 17th.—Odd Fellows' semi-centennial celebrated, April 26th.—The swing bridge on Exchange street built.—Joseph Messner, who was to have been hanged June 4th, and subsequently on December 10th, obtained a new trial.—Powers's block, so far as the State street part and the Stone part on West Main street are concerned, was finished this year.—Metropolitan Opera House destroyed by fire.—Rochester and State Line Railroad Company incorporated.—East Side Savings Bank incorporated.—Fire alarm telegraph finished; cost \$12,000.—Church of the Good Shepherd, Church of the Epiphany (both Episcopal), and the Church of the Reformation (Lutheran) founded.—Exempt Firemen's Association organized.—Rochester Club founded.—Grace Rebekah Degree Lodge I. O. O. F., instituted.—Monroe Rebekah Degree Lodge (the first ladies' lodge) chartered.—Riverside Rowing Club organized.—Deaths of Colonel John H. Thompson, ex-Mayor William Pitkin, Rev. Dr. Samuel Luckey, and Frederick Starr.

1870—Veterans of 1812 held a meeting at the Court House January 13th.—Canal convention held at Corinthian Hall to advocate the abolition of the contract system in repairing canals.—State sportsmen's convention held here.—Captain (or General) O'Neil arrested and lodged in jail while about to lead the Fenians into Canada upon another raid.—The State Arsenal built.—Powers's block extended on West Main street to Pindie alley.—Funeral obsequies held over the remains of Colonel George Ryan of the 140th Regiment, who was killed at Laurel Hill, May 8, 1864.—Rochester Water Works Company formed.—*Democrat* and *Chronicle* consolidated.—Aitz Raanon Kodesh congregation founded.—Deaths of Ebenezer Ely, ex-Mayor S. W. D. Moore, ex-Mayor Hamlin Stilwell, ex-County Judge Patrick G. Buchan, and Mrs. Mary Ann Scrantom.

1871—Orient Lodge, No. 273, I. O. O. F., instituted March 21st, with 124 charter members.—The German citizens held a peace jubilee

(April 10th), over the closing of the Franco-Prussian war.—The Fifty-fourth regiment quelled a riot (May 4th), among strikers at the "Ox Bow."—The negro Howard committed an aggravated assault on a little girl.—Joseph Messner hanged.—Grand Opera House opened.—East avenue and Lake avenue Baptist churches founded.—Publication of the *Sunday Times* begun.—A lodge of Knights of Pythias first instituted here.—Floral and Koereer Lodges, I. O. O. F., instituted.—Rochester Pathological Society founded.—Old Cadets organized.—The dead of the year: H. N. Curtis, Dr. Horatio N. Fenn (the first in Western New York to devote himself exclusively to dentistry), Preston Smith (who came here in 1813), Rev. Dr. Barker, of St. Mary's church, Rev. Dr. Albert G. Hall, Aristarchus Champion, George H. Mumford and Dr. Philander G. Tobey.

1872—The Howard riot, (January 8): John Elter and Henry Merlau killed, five others wounded; secret session of the court held at which Howard pleaded guilty and was sentenced for twenty years.—Funeral of William A. Reynolds, January 15.

A small-pox epidemic visited Rochester; twenty-eight deaths and many cases that were not fatal; a general vaccination ordered.—Cerebro-spinal meningitis raged with great violence during March; twenty-eight deaths.—The "epizootic" caused great mortality among the horses in October.—The following named women voted the National and Congressional tickets in the Eighth ward: Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Hannah Anthony Mosher, Mrs. Mary S. Hibbard, Mrs. Maney M. Chapman, Mrs. Jane M. Cogswell, Mrs. Martha N. French, Mrs. Margaret Leyden, Mrs. Lottie Bolles Anthony, Mrs. Hannah Chatfield, Mrs. Susan M. Hough, Mrs. Sarah Truesdale, Mrs. Mary Pulver, Mrs. Rhoda DeGarmo, Mrs. Guelma Anthony McLean, Miss Mary S. Anthony, and Miss Ellen T. Baker; those who registered but whose votes were not accepted, were: Mrs. Amy Post, Mrs. Mary Fish Curtis, Mrs. Dr. Dnton, Mrs. Charlotte Wilbur Griffin, Mrs. Dr. Wheeler, Mrs. Lathrop, Mrs. Allen; the 14 women who voted were arrested held to bail and indicted; three of the inspectors of election, Beverly W. Jones, Wm. B. Hull and Edwin T. Marsh, were also indicted; of the women who voted, Miss Anthony alone was tried.—Rochester German Insurance Company chartered.—State Line railroad commenced.—Rapidus Baptist Church and Memorial Presbyterian Church founded.—Vincent place bridge begun.—Holy Sepulchre cemetery and Young Men's Catholic Association incorporated.—Abelard, Amity and Old Star Clubs organized.—Holy Sepulchre Cemetery incorporated.—Germania Lodge, F. and A. M., instituted.—Odd Fellows' Union Association incorporated to build the Odd Fellows' Temple.—The dead of the year: O. M. Benedict, Dr. L. C. Dolley, Isaac Post, Henry Stanton, Lyman Munger and James Riley (the last named three being pioneers).

1873—The Rochester German "Real Schule" dedicated February 14.—First session held in the new Free Academy building, March 25d.—The cornerstone of the new City Hall laid May 28.—Miss Anthony convicted of illegal voting and fined \$100 June 19; the inspectors fined \$25 each and costs; fines remitted by President Grant.—The Young Men's Catholic Association building opened, October 29.—Vincent place bridge completed at a cost of \$150,000.—Bible reading in the public schools discontinued.—Rochester Driving Park Association incorporated.—Glide Encampment, I. O. O. F., instituted.—Rochester Liederkrantz organized.—Dead of the year: A. G. Bristol and Robert M. Dalzell (early settlers), Thomas Parsons (State Senator, 1867-78), Gideon W. Burbank, Dr. Michael Weigel, John Haywood (pioneer, first Treasurer of Rochester Savings Bank), Colonel Aaron Newton (pioneer), Ebenezer Watt (pioneer), and John McConville (member of Assembly 1864-5).

1874—City building on Front street completed; cost over \$50,000.—The Holly water works went into operation; grand public test made February 18th.—Failure of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank in May.—Albert McCullough, aged

thirteen, crazed with liquor, threw himself into the river, and was swept over the falls.—The finding of old city records proved ex-Controller Robertson to have secreted the same to cover up a defalcation of nearly \$40,000.—Corner stone laid of the St. John's German Lutheran and the First German M. E. Churches, and of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum.—Salem Evangelical Church and St. Michael's Catholic Church dedicated.—Organization and reunion of the school boys who had attended the high school before 1843.

—Hedding Mission, and St. John's (Lutheran) Church founded.—Police Benevolent Association organized.—Celtic Club formed.—John G. Klineck Lodge, I. O. O. F., instituted.—Deaths: Sam. Drake (a local Isaac Walton), John M. French, Father Andrew J. Brennan, Pliny M. Bromley, Isaac Butts, (veteran journalist), Thomas H. Rochester (pioneer) and ex-Mayor Harvey Montgomery.

1875—The City hall opened to the public, January 5; cost of building, \$337,000.—Funeral of Gen. Williams, March 29.—Mass-meeting held (April 9th) in support of Governor Tilden's course in prosecuting canal fraud cases.—The Leighton bridge works at East Rochester wrecked by a gale.

—John Clark shot and killed John Trevor, July 3; the murderer was hanged November 19.—The first fast mail train from New York to Chicago, passed through the city September 17.—William J. Vianco and Andrew J. Northrup, engineer and fireman, killed by the freight train which ran off the track in the Central depot, October 7.—Y. M. C. A. organized.—Bank of Rochester incorporated.—Literary Union organized.—Deaths: Elias Pond (ex-Collector of the port, Sheriff and Member of Assembly), Daniel E. Harris, William Brewster (pioneer), ex-Mayor Rufus Keeler, George W. Parsons, Edward S. Boughton (pioneer), John Witt (ex-Mayor, Congressman, City Treasurer and, at the time of his death, Major-General N. G. S. N. Y.), Father Patricio Byrnes, Charles L. Pardee, David R. Barton, Dr. H. B. Hackett, ex-Mayor A. Carter Wilder, Dr. Hartwell Carver, and William H. Hanford (pioneer).

1876—Hemlock lake water system completed, Jan. 23.—Institute for Deaf Mutes incorporated, Feb. 4.—Centennial oak sapling planted by the Germans in Franklin square.—Murder of Policeman Louis Gommenginger by A. C. Fairbanks, who was sentenced for life.—Murder of Joseph Fryer by Stillman who was also sentenced for life.—Victor Smith killed Catherine Boorman and committed suicide in jail.—First Baptist Church built.—St. James (Episcopal) Church founded.—Board of Public Works abolished and Executive Board created.—Winisor Club organized.—Sunday Herald established.—Rochester Athenæum and Mechanics' Association failed; library closed. Deaths: Samuel Hamilton, Horatio G. Warner, Judge Samuel L. Selden, William F. Holmes, Dr. Douglass Bly, Dr. H. C. Wanzer, Abram Karnes, and Lysander Farrar.

1877—The Fifty-Fourth Regiment ordered to Hornellsville on account of the railroad strike.—The Rochester Yacht Club held a regatta on the lake.—Republican State Convention held in the City Hall, September 26; Senator Conkling attacked George William Curtis.—Run on the Rochester Savings Bank stopped by a display of over a million dollars in greenbacks.—The Water Works Department first used the telephone from this city to Hemlock Lake (twenty-eight miles), being the longest line then in use in the world.—Ebenezer (Dutch Reformed) Church founded.—Rochester Art Club organized.—Jewish Orphan Asylum Society organized.—First Rochester lodge of the A. O. U. W. established.

—Deaths: Rev. Dr. R. J. W. Buckland, Rev. S. Emmons Brown, Samuel Chase (pioneer), Mrs. Mary Anderson (pioneer), Augustin Picord (aged 109 years), ex-Judge Harvey Humphrey, General William E. Lathrop, ex-Mayor John B. Elwood, Colonel C. T. Ameden, George W. Rawson (Justice of the Supreme Court), and Rev. Dr. J. V. Van Ingen.

1878—The last rail of the State Line railroad laid January 28.—Fall of a building on Exchange street; Col. M. H. Smith terribly, but not fatally

burned.—Twenty-four prisoners broke out through the wall of the jail, October 12th.—German Evangelical Lutheran Church founded.—Commercial National Bank incorporated.—Lincoln Club organized.—Firemen's monument in Mount Hope dedicated.—First Rochester lodge of the Knights of Honor established.—Deaths: Dr. H. W. Dean, Rev. John Barker, E. N. Buell, Charles P. Achilles, Abelard Reynolds (first Postmaster and original owner of Reynolds' Arcade), and George J. Whitney.—Severe snow storms blocked the railroads during the last week of the year.

1879—The great snow blockade continued until January 10th; many trains ran off the track and a number of employees were killed; people frozen to death in snow drifts in the country.—Convention of National Association of Stovemakers held here.—Failure of Stettheimer, Tone & Co.'s bank Feb. 13.

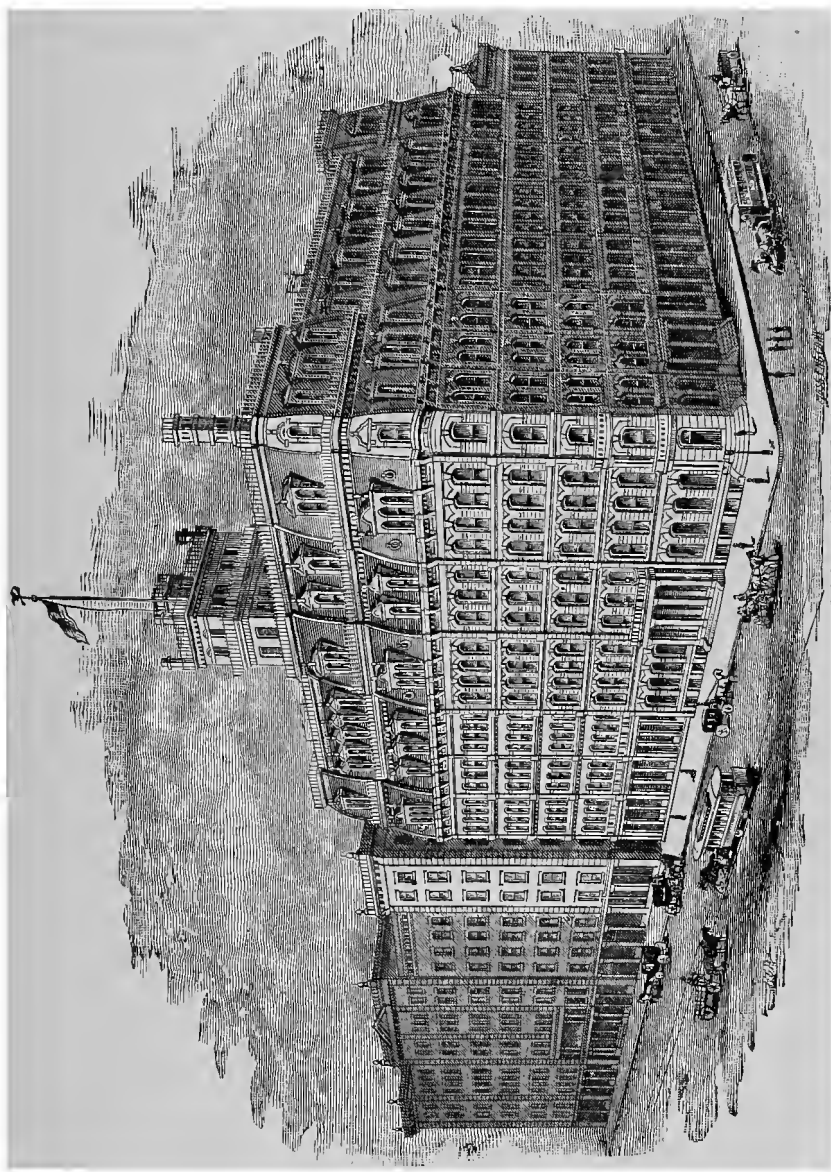
—Rochester Microscopical Society organized (afterwards became the Academy of Natural Sciences)—Celebration of the Maennerchor's twenty-fifth anniversary.—The Elwood block erected.—Rochester Telephone Exchange established; E. Ocampo sent the first message.—Rochester and Lake Ontario railroad completed.—St. Andrews Episcopal Church and Beth Israel Synagogue founded.—Fire and Water Works Board created.—Rochester Opera Club organized; R. H. Lansing, director; J. M. Angle, stage manager.

—Rochester Morning Herald established.—Rochester Gun Club organized.—Deaths: Dr. Jonah Brown (pioneer, first physician in the settlement), ex-Mayor Joseph Field, Dr. W. W. Ely, Ezra Jones, and Colonel A. T. Lee.

1880—Reception in this city of Charles Stewart Parnell, the Irish patriot, Jan. 26.—Wallace Rice shot (not fatally) by Robert J. Jarrard, a lawyer; Jarrard hanged himself three days later.—Monroe County Land League (the first in America) organized February 1; William Purcell, President.—Rochester Society of Natural Sciences established.—Rochester and Charlotte Turnpike Company organized.—Rochester Ornithological Society organized.—St. Elmo Encampment, Knights of Malta, instituted.—Rochester Bicycle Club organized.—Great Presidential campaign; General Grant and Senator Conkling among those present at the Republican rally, October 27th; General McClellan, the Democratic orator, the next evening; nearly 7,000 men in line in each torchlight procession.—Deaths: Abner Wakelee, Lyman B. Langworthy, Johnson I. Robbins and Edwin Scramton (pioneers), P. M. Crandall, Aaron Erickson, William Kidd, ex-Mayor Elijah F. Smith, Edmund Lyon, Dr. J. F. Whitbeck, and John Widner (aged 100 years).

1881—The State Line Railroad sold at auction for \$600,000 and reorganized as the Rochester & Pittsburg Railroad.—Copies of the Revised Version of the New Testament first sold in Rochester May 21, 1,500 copies disposed of on that day.—Entertainment at the Corinthian Academy of Music for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Fund.—Maud S. trotted a mile in 2:10½ at the Driving Park, making the fastest time on record, August 11th.—Monster funeral procession held in honor of President Garfield September 26th.—Red Cross Society organized.—Rochester Academy of Sciences incorporated.—Rochester Art Exchange organized.—Mendelssohn Vocal Society organized.—Deaths: James C. Cochrane, William Stebbins (pioneer), David Moody (pioneer), George D. Stillson, Samuel D. Porter and his eldest son (both on the same day), ex-Mayor Levi A. Ward, ex-Mayor Isaac Hills, William Burke, John H. Martindale (Brigadier-General during the war and afterward Attorney-General of the State), Mrs. Jehiel Barnard (pioneer), and Lewis H. Morgan (the most distinguished ethnologist of America).

1882—A small-pox epidemic being threatened, between 20,000 and 30,000 persons were vaccinated.—Four hundred out of 450 workmen struck at the Cunningham carriage works (January 28th), by order of the Knights of Labor; a compromise effected March 1st.—The Employers' Protective Union



POWERS BLOCK AND POWERS HOTEL, 1884.

formed in opposition to the trades' unions.—Old Central depot torn down.—Ground broken for elevated tracks.—Funeral exhibition by the National Association of Undertakers, in this city in June.—The Knights of Labor protested against certain features of the Penal Code and paraded over 6,000 strong.—Horses attacked by a disease called the "pink-eye."—Firemen's State Convention held here in August.—The Osburn House closed and turned into a business block.—Genesee Valley Canal railroad begun.—The electric light made its appearance in the city.—Beni David synagogue founded.—Eureka club organized.—Rochester Musical Society organized.—The *Evening Express* changed to *Post-Express*.—St. John's Episcopal church founded.—Oratorio society organized.—Rochester Canoe Club organized.—Rochester Newspaper Guild organized in December; George Moss president.—President C. E. Upton's speculations in oil caused the suspension of the City Bank, December 21st.—Deaths: Ex-Mayor Hamlet D. Scrantom, David Bell; Joseph Medbery (pioneer), Benjamin Fish (pioneer), Nathan Huntington (pioneer); Mrs. Mary Westbury (aged 100 years); James Vick, the celebrated seedsman; Colonel Charles J. Powers, Patrick H. Sullivan, Charles H. Chapin, Francis Gorton, and E. Peshine Smith (a noted publicist).

1883.—Sam Fang, Rochester's first Chinese voter, was naturalized Jan. 8th.—Rochester telegraphers, in common with the rest of the brotherhood, began an unsuccessful strike.—Military funeral of Gen. E. G. Marshall, August 5th.—Free-thinkers' National Convention held here in September.—Visit of Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, of England.—The bi-centennial of the German settlement of America celebrated.—The new Central-Hudson railroad depot and the elevated tracks completed; cost about \$2,000,000.—Powers' Hotel completed; cost about \$680,000.—Warner observatory completed; cost about \$100,000.—The Warner building on North St. Paul street finished; cost about \$500,000.—Rochester and Lake Ontario Belt railroad (Windsor Beach) completed.—Genesee Valley Canal railroad completed, opened and leased to the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia R. R. Co.—Cogswell fountain erected; it caused much merriment.—Jacob Lutz found murdered, Oct. 21; John Kelly arrested.—Donald Gordon (dry goods) failed for \$500,000.—Recess in public schools abolished and shorter school hours established.—Second Universalist Church, North Mission (Presbyterian), and Berith Oulom Synagogue founded.—Central avenue bridge built, cost \$40,000.—City Bank torn down to make way for the new building of the Flour City National Bank.—Merchants' Bank incorporated.—Genesee Bicycle Club organized.—Deaths: Ex-Mayor Samuel Richardson, Jeremiah Cutler, ex-Congressman Lewis

Selye, Dr. B. F. Gilkeson, H. Edward Hooker, ex-Congressman Roswell Hart, Isaac Ashley, Dr. Hugh Bradley, ex-Judge Addison Gardiner, Nathaniel T. Rochester, ex-Mayor Charles J. Hill, Joseph Curtis, ex-Judge E. Darwin Smith and Mrs. Anson House (one of the witnesses to the first deed recorded in the county).—Assessed valuation of real and personal property, \$36,052,370.00; taxes levied, \$1,013,542.20.

1884.—Berith Kodesh congregation adopted an English ritual prepared by Dr. Landsberg.—G. A. R. State encampment held here.—Reynolds Library organized, February 2d.—House of Refuge investigation begun, February 6.—Rowland Jones threw himself over the Falls March 13.—Free Trade Club organized, March 24.—Matthew Schleier shot and seriously wounded his wife, Anna, April 26.—Bank of Rochester changed to German-American Bank.—H. S. Potter died; his eccentric will contested.—The new building of the Third Presbyterian Church on Meigs street begun.—John Kelly sentenced to hang; he appealed to the General Term.—Very heavy gale, May 2; wind 70 miles an hour.—The "Salvation Army" opened its "barracks" on Exchange street, May 4.—Financial panic in New York caused uneasiness in Rochester.—Asbury Church (erected in 1842) torn down to make way for the new East Side Savings Bank building.—Reuben Crutchfield shot and killed by Asa Dubois, May 23d; both colored men.—Visit from Dr. Brehm, German Naturalist.—Agitation for nineteen wards.—Streets renumbered.—"Dr." Sherman sentenced to Auburn for three years, for malpractice.—Free Kindergarten Association organized.—Pere Hyacinthe spoke in French at St. Luke's and the First Presbyterian Church, June 1st and 2d.—William E. Winston (colored), a foster son of Frederick Douglass, and who was brought up in Rochester, died at Washington.—Semi-centennial celebration, June 9th and 10th.—The Old School Boys of Rochester held a reunion, June 12.—Work begun on the new East Avenue Baptist Church, between Meigs street and Park avenue.—Governor Cleveland vetoed the appropriation for a school of technology at the House of Refuge.—The Grand Jury held a special session to investigate alleged bribery in the city government.—Deaths: Martin Briggs, George B. Harris (veteran fireman), Mrs. Silas O. Smith (pioneer), and her son, Edward M. Smith, Consul to Mannheim.

NOTE.—The author desires to express his high appreciation of the valuable assistance rendered him (in his search for authentic information) by George H. Harris, of Reynolds' library, William F. Peck (son of the honored pioneer printer and editor, Everard Peck), D. M. Dewey, George H. Humphrey, Edward Angvine, H. K. Phinney, of the University Library, and many others.

THE ROCHESTER BREWING COMPANY.

NOTHING in Rochester better illustrates the progressive spirit of the times than the wonderful advance of the institution whose name appears at the head of this page. Less than ten years ago the Rochester Brewing Company made its first appearance before the public, and to-day it has taken rank among the leading breweries of the country. It is largely through the efforts of this company that Rochester Lager has become celebrated wherever Lager Beer is known. Organized in 1874, it has steadily increased from year to year, and at the present time has a capacity of over 100,000 bbls., and will in another year be obliged to still further increase its facilities.

The success which so rightfully belongs to it is due not only to the faithful and energetic management of its officers, but also to the superiority and purity of its manufacture. Some time ago, when the character of the beer manufactured in Rochester was made the subject of attack, this company was one of the foremost in asserting the entire falsity of the statements that had been published, and in proof of its assertions procured the services of Professor Lattimore, of the Rochester University, to analyze its products. The analysis resulted in a complete refutation of the charges. The professor, in giving the analysis to the public, says:

ROCHESTER, May 10th, 1884.

The results of the analysis expressed in percentages by weight are as follows:

Specific gravity,	-	-			1011
Alcohol,	-	-			4.58
Extract,		-		-	4.00
Maltose,		-		-	0.50
Dextrine,				-	2.75
Albuminoids,	-			-	0.30
Lactic Acid,	-		-	-	0.16
Ash,		-		-	0.21
Phosphoric Acid,	-	-	-	-	0.03
Water,	-	-	-	-	91.18

The analysis gave no indication of the presence of aloes, quassia or other bitter substitutes for hops; or that in the manufacture of this beer any other substances had been used than malt, hops, yeast and water.

S. A. LATTIMORE.

The officers of the company are: Hon. E. K. Hart, President; John Keiser, Vice-President; W. N. Oothout, Secretary and Treasurer; Fredrick Hodecker, Practical Brewer.

1820.

1884.

C. F. PAINE & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

24 & 26 EAST MAIN STREET,

ROCHESTER, N. Y

SUCCESSORS TO

WILLIAM PITKIN, established in 1820.

L. B. SWAN, " " 1830.

LANE & PAINE, " " 1852.

The present members of the firm of C. F. Paine & Co. are Cyrus F. Paine, Lemuel C. Paine, and Clarence D. Van Zant.

In 1852 Mr. C. F. Paine in company with the late Alfred S. Lane, purchased the stock of Drugs and Medicines of L. B. Swan, who had been favorably known as a Chemist and Druggist and who had conducted the business for 18 years.

In 1855 they became, by purchase of the stock formerly owned by William Pitkin, the successors of that house also, and under the firm names of Lane & Paine and Lane, Paine & Co. the business was conducted until 1876, when the present firm of C. F. Paine & Co. became proprietors.

The premises in which C. F. Paine & Co. carry on the Wholesale and Retail Drug business, are located at 24 and 26 East Main Street, and the building was specially erected by L. C. & J. D. Paine for the purposes of this firm, constituting the most complete and substantial establishment in this line of business in Rochester. They occupy the entire ground floor and basement on East Main Street and three stories in the rear part of the building; the upper stories, connected with the basement by an elevator, are used for the storage of the very large stock required for their wholesale trade.

The Prescription Department is most thoroughly arranged and carefully managed, and is supplied from their large stock of medicines, which includes everything in demand by the Medical Faculty.

The stock in their Retail Department is also very complete—not only being very large but embracing nearly every article required and in demand for the toilet—comprising Fancy Toilet requisites, a great variety of Toilet Brushes, Toilet Soaps, Colognes, Perfumed Extracts and Waters, and a full assortment of Proprietary Medicines, Homeopathic Simples and Specifics.

They have also by far the largest stock of Surgical Instruments, Batteries and Electrical appliances, Medicine Cases and Clinical Thermometers kept in Western New York, and in fact, a much more complete assortment of these goods than can usually be found at any one place in our larger cities.

SMITH, PERKINS & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS,

13, 15 and 17 EXCHANGE STREET.

This house was established by Elijah F. Smith in 1826, and has continued from that day until the present, under the firms of E. F. Smith & Co., E. F. & A. G. Smith, and Smith, Perkins & Co. The present style was adopted over thirty years ago. The late William H. Perkins was a member of this firm for many years until his death in May, 1858. The present firm consists of Charles F. Smith, Gilman H. Perkins and Harvey W. Brown. The founder of the house, Mr. E. F. Smith, died at an advanced age in 1882. He was the first Mayor elected by the voice of the people, in 1841. This house is the oldest grocery house in the city, and probably in the State.

ROCHESTER GERMAN INSURANCE CO.

THE ROCHESTER GERMAN INSURANCE COMPANY is the only local insurance company in the city. It was founded in 1872 on a capital of \$100,000, which was increased to \$200,000 the next year. It was organized entirely on German capital, and has been conducted with the conservatism and good business principles that characterize that class of our population. Its success is shown by the publication of the statement of its condition on the 31st of December, 1883, as follows:

Cash Capital,	-	\$200,000 00
Unearned Premium Reserve,	-	208,389 32
Reserve for Unpaid Losses and other Liabilities,	-	31,315 00
Net Surplus,	-	135,319 33
		<hr/>
Gross Assets.	- - - - -	\$575,023 65

SUMMARY OF ASSETS.

United States Bonds,	\$118,156 25
Rochester City Bonds,	26,000 00
Georgia State Bonds,	28,000 00
Pullman Palace Car Company Stock,	23,600 00
German-American Bank of Rochester Stock,	10,000 00
Bonds and Mortgages,	255,110 00
Real Estate,	1,822 82
Cash in Banks and on Hand,	51,399 65
Due from Agents and at Home Office,	53,401 83
Interest Accrued and Due,	7,533 10
	<hr/>
	\$575,023 65

The Directors and Officers of the company are as follows:

DIRECTORS.

J. J. Bausch, Louis Ernst, Chas. Rau, Louis Bauer, Frederick Goetzmann, William Vicinus, Nicholas Brayer, Mathias Kondolf, Albrecht Vogt, Frederick Cook, John Lutes, John Weis, John Dufner, George C. Maurer, John G. Wagner, Samuel Dubelbeis, Jacob Nunnold, Louis Wehn, Casper Wehle, Christian Yaky.

President, Frederick Cook; Vice-President, Hon. John Lutes; Secretary, H. F. Atwood; Counsel, Eugene H. Satterlee; Special Agent for the Western Department, O. C. Kemp.

The Company is doing business in twenty-six states in the Union, and is well and favorably known not only throughout the insurance fraternity, but the insurance public, for its sterling worth and promptness in meeting its losses.

HOWE & ROGERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CARPET HOUSE,

No. 37 STATE STREET.

This leading Carpet House in Western New York was established in Rochester in 1857, on the site of the present spacious store. John H. Howe and Clinton Rogers came from Worcester County, Mass., and by their energy and business qualifications soon gained a firm footing here. From this beginning the house has grown to be the largest and best between New York and Chicago. They import largely from abroad, buy direct of the manufacturers, and at all times keep a most complete stock of the finest goods made. Their trade extends all through Central and Western New York and Northern Pennsylvania, and is constantly on the increase.

JOHN H. HOWE.

CLINTON ROGERS.

KELLY LAMP COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

LOCOMOTIVE HEAD LIGHTS,
HEAD LIGHT BURNERS,
REFLECTORS,
GAUGE AND CAB LAMPS.
ALL KINDS OF LANTERNS,
SWITCH AND STATION LAMPS,
TRAIN SIGNAL LAMPS,
FRESNEL LAMPS,
STREET LAMPS,
PLAIN AND FANCY.
FIRE DEPARTMENT LAMPS AND TRUMPETS.
CONDUCTORS' NICKEL PLATED,
GERMAN SILVER AND BRASS LAMPS.
REPAIRING AND REPLATING.
LAMPS AND LANTERNS OF ALL KINDS
FOR FARMERS, MECHANICS,
HOTELS, STAGE DRIVERS,
LIVERY MEN, ETC.

The members of the Kelly Lamp Company are : JAMES H. KELLY, R. S.
KENYON, D. T. HUNT, J. MILLER KELLY, F. S. UPTON and
H. WARD KELLY.

R. S. KENYON & CO.,

140 EAST MAIN ST.

This house was started in Albany in 1860, by David Allard, who was formerly with George C. Treadwell & Co., heavy Fur Dealers. It was moved to Rochester in 1866 and located at 55 Main street, now one of the numbers of Burke, FitzSimons, Hone & Co. A co-partnership was formed between Mr. R. S. Kenyon, Mr. D. T. Hunt and Mr. Allard, and the house was made a heavy wholesale, as well as retail, establishment. Finding their room inadequate to accommodate their business, they removed in 1869 to 100 and 102 State St., corner of Mumford, the firm being Allard, Kenyon & Hunt. Mr. Allard soon after this retired, and the firm became Kenyon & Hunt, which style was continued until 1879, when Mr. Hunt retired, and the firm became R. S. Kenyon & Co.

Again finding themselves cramped for room, in the fall of 1883 they leased the store at 140 East Main street (next door to Sibley, Lindsay & Curr's), where every facility for carrying on an immense business was found. Mr. Kenyon, for many years during this co-partnership, was also a member of the firm of Kenyon, Chase & Co., heavy fur and robe collectors in the Northwest, whose transactions amounted to the millions. One of the partners was Mr. Durfee, who had fourteen trading posts on the upper Missouri river and its tributaries, and two in the Indian Territory at the same time. Another of the partners was Mr. Chase, a Quaker, who had an appointment as Government Inspector of Indian Agencies. Thus it will be seen that this great western house was an auxiliary of the home house of which it was made a tender.

Mr Kenyon makes frequent trips to Europe, from which point he gets most of his experienced help in the fur business. The firm import all their foreign furs, and their orders for seal at present have grown to that proportion that the sum mentioned to us as this year's importation seems almost fabulous for a city the size of Rochester. They also have the exclusive agency of several of the best foreign houses, who make a specialty of Stylish Wraps and Fur Goods.

This house also enjoys the heaviest trade in Hats of any house in Western New York. In Ladies' Furs they are known to be the leaders. By handling goods in such immense quantities of course their prices cannot but be the lowest. The firm are to be congratulated upon their high standing in the community.

Established 1831.

HENRY S. HEBARD,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS,

Coal Grates and Fenders, Brass Open Fireplaces, Brass Fenders, And-
irons, Brass Fire Sets and Coal Hods, Brass and White Wire
Spark Screens, Gas Logs, and all Articles pertaining to
Open Fires.

TILE,

From all the Principal Manufactories in Europe and America, for Floors, Hearths, and every
Style of Interior Decoration.

MARBLE WORK,

Floors, Wainscoting, etc. Plumbers' Slabs, Radiator Tops, Soap Stone Wash Trays and
Sinks, Jardiniers, in Embossed Brass and Earthenware, Window Gardens, etc., etc. Japanese
Folding Screens, Brass Fire Screen Stands.

The most Complete Assortment of Household Art Goods in my line in Western New York.

Mantel and Grate Store,

Monumental Marble and Granite Works,

71 STATE ST.

122 S. ST. PAUL ST.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

The Mantel and Grate Store now on State street will probably be removed about August 1st
to the factory on South St. Paul street.

Established 1861.

GIBBONS & STONE,

MANUFACTURERS OF

◀UPRIGHT & AND & SQUARE & PIANOS.▶

—AND—

GENERAL MUSIC DEALERS AND PUBLISHERS,

Sole Agents for Wagner and Hallett & Cumston Pianos, the Celebrated Estey and Sterling
Organs, and other Leading Makes of Pianos and Organs.

Warerooms, 110 East Main Street, }
Factory, 4 and 6 Hill Street, }

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

✻ROCHESTER✻

A STORY HISTORICAL,

BY JENNY MARSH PARKER.

PRICE,

\$3.50.

Mrs. Parker has given a felicitous title to her book. It is, indeed, a historical story—romantic in its incidents and fascinating in its details. Mrs. Parker has made out of the material which she has industriously gathered, a story which is picturesque in treatment, brilliant in coloring and sparkling in style. The narrative moves from beginning to end with vigor and grace, and once entered upon the interest neither falters nor flags. Mrs. Parker is certainly to be congratulated cordially upon the fidelity of her researches and the skill with which she has constructed her story—a story none the less entertaining, because it is true.—[Rochester Democrat and Chronicle, June 8, 1884.]

SCRANTON, WETMORE & Co., PUBLISHERS,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.



DORAN & THOMPSON,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

1 and 2 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

DEALERS IN

STOCKS, BONDS,

GRAIN, PROVISIONS,

AND PETROLEUM.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED.

C. J. HAYDEN & CO.,

—MANUFACTURERS AND—

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

FURNITURE,

Nos. 264, 266, 268, 270 and 272 State Street.

IN 1842 Mr. C. J. Hayden started in the furniture business at No. 6 Front street, coming here from Pompey, Onondaga county, N. Y. Soon after he removed to State street, buying out H. S. Packard, the oldest furniture manufacturer in Rochester, whose store stood on the present site of the Mouroe County Savings bank. Mr. Hayden remained there until 1856, and then removed to store 101 and 103 State street, opposite the old American Hotel. In that year he bought out Gideon Leavenworth, manufacturer of chairs at the lower Genesee Falls, adding that manufacture to his furniture factory, which was then located on Mill street. In the same year he formed a co-partnership with P. M. Bromley, under the firm name of C. J. Hayden & Co., continuing until 1861, when he bought out Mr. Bromley. The firm has since that time continued to be C. J. Hayden & Co.

In 1870 Mr. Hayden bought the property bounded by State, Furnace and Mill Sts., where the present large establishment is located. The firm are by far the oldest and largest manufacturers in Central and Western New York, employing 300 hands and upward. The business is conducted in the most vigorous and thorough manner. C. J. Hayden & Co. endeavor to merit the patronage of all who wish to purchase first-class goods at the lowest prices.

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ORIGINATES STYLES AND
MODERN IDEAS.

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Visiting Card to an elegant Illustrated Catalogue, or
from a One Sheet to a Sixty-Four Sheet
Illuminated Poster.

INVARIABLY AHEAD OF ALL COMPETITORS.
NEW PRESSES, TYPES, BORDERS, IN
FACT EVERYTHING NEW.

WM. S. KIMBALL & CO.'S
CLOTH OF GOLD
—AND—
FRAGRANT VANITY FAIR
CIGARETTES,
MILD AND ABSOLUTELY PURE.



PEERLESS AND PLAIN
— FINE : CUTS. —
THE FAVORITES FOR FORTY YEARS.



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